The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XV. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1903. NO. 26

LOCAL NOTES.

—Fodder twine at Wright & Dell's.

—Mrs. John F. Lamberson is visiting friends in Altoona.

—A car load of cannel coal just received. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—E. S. Chilcott, Esq., of Colfax, was a visitor to Mapleton on Monday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Otis Park, of Saltillo, were Sunday visitors to Mapleton.

—There will be preaching in the Presterian church next Sunday morning.

—Geo. W. Yocum, of Huntingdon, was a Sunday visitor to friends in Mapleton.

—John M. Quarry, of Cassville, is visiting his son and friends in and about Altoona.

—The Blair county fair opened at Dell Delight park yesterday and will continue during the week.

—Mrs. Frank Burley and children, of Juniata are visiting her parents and friends in this place.

—Rufus and Charles Cowher, of Elizabeth, are visiting their brother, T. C. Cowher, in Mapleton.

—Mrs. Laura M. Smith and two daughters, of Altoona, are visiting among friends here and in Hare's valley.

—Mrs. Miles Querry, of Latta Grove, returned home Sunday from a short visit to friends in Philadelphia.

—All the schools of Union township opened Monday morning except Lincoln which is without a teacher.

—Misses Minerva and Elizabeth Wilson left last Thursday for a week's sojourn at Atlantic City and New York.

—Albert B. Baker, of Derry, visited his parents and other friends in Mapleton during a portion of the past week.

—Austin Greene and wife, of Cassville, on Monday went to Bellwood where they will spend some time with their son.

—A village campmeeting will be held at Warriorsmark, commencing next Sunday and continuing until the 30th inst.

—E. R. Himes went over to Braddock last Friday and spent a couple days with his parents there, returning home Sunday evening.

—Mrs. W. R. Buck and Mrs. J. McDevitt, of Harrisburg, were guests at the home of J. P. Wilson a few days of the past week.

—George W. Dunlap, of Clay township, has been spending the past week at the home of his daughter, Mrs. David Long, in this place.

—Miss Laura Mae Edgein left for Pittsburg to-day where she will purchase her stock of fall millinery and visit friends for several days.

—Mrs. D. E. Parker, of Kipple, returned home last Friday after having spent a week with her father and other friends in and about Mapleton.

—Three hundred children were turned out of school at Altoona Monday morning because they did not have a physician's certificate of successful vaccination.

—For a bilious attack take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and a quick cure is certain. For sale by J. G. Gillam ; James O. Heaton, Cassville.

—A Cummer dryer is being placed in the new works of the Pittsburg White Sand company this week. Mr. Greenough, of Williamsport, is superintending the erection of it.

—J. Duane Hicks has been transferred from this station to the freight office at Altoona. Emery E. Neice has been made assistant agent here with Guy Hicks as second assistant.

—John A. McHugh, Jr., of McKees Rocks, is spending a few days with his parents in Mapleton, he having been summoned home on account of the death of his uncle, M. P. Truax.

—A large number of Mapleton people are attending court this week, being principals or witnesses in the suit of the estate of the late Elliott Robley vs. the late Keystone Sand company.

—An additional carrier has been granted to the Huntingdon postoffice. M. Reese Leabhart, who has been a substitute for the past three years has been appointed to the new position.

—Preaching in the U. B. church Sunday morning at 10.30 o'clock, theme, Haste to the Rescue ; evening services at 7.30 o'clock, theme, God's Presence with His People. R. Jamieson, pastor.

—Andrew Yetter and son, David, of Juniata county, drove over to Mapleton yesterday with a load of peaches and disposed of their fruit without much effort. They returned home this morning.

—Mrs. D. R. Simpson, of Mill Creek, was a visitor to Mapleton yesterday.

—A. W. Kelley, formerly of Mapleton, who for the past few years has been located at McKees Rocks, Allegheny county, has returned to Huntingdon on account of the feeble condition of his aged mother.

—Mr. Boardwell, secretary of the Huntingdon Y. M. C. A., and Mr. Field, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, were in town last Friday evening inspecting some of Mapleton's industries. They seemed pleased with their visit.

—Dr. C. A. R. McClain was in town Saturday on professional business. The doctor last Thursday moved his family from Cassville to Mount Union. Since locating in Mount Union last spring he has built up a large practice.

—Miss Mazie McDonald and Master James McDonald, children of Russel and John McDonald, respectively, of Pittsburg, arrived in Mapleton Monday evening and are visiting their grandmother, Henrietta McDonald, in this place.

—Chicago limited going west Sunday evening struck and instantly killed a man by the name of Joseph Barry at Union Furnace. The remains were given over to Undertaker Dick, of Huntingdon, and his friends at Summit, N. J., notified.

—Among the visitors to town on Sunday were Lewis D. Himes and Samuel Clemens, of Braddock, both of whom are in attendance at Huntingdon court. We are glad to note that Mr. Himes' health has greatly improved during the past few months.

—Mrs. Mollie Shade and son, Palmer, of Dayton, Ohio, who spent the past month visiting friends in West Lynn and several other eastern cities, stopped off and enjoyed a pleasant week with her sister, Mrs. Fannie Banks, of this place.

—The fast Pittsburg limited going east Saturday morning about 4 o'clock ran into a gang of foreign laborers that was on night duty near Trimmer's Rocks, killing three and injuring several others. The bodies of the killed were horribly mangled.

—A special train composed of Pullman cars passed west over the middle division Sunday evening having on board agents of the New York Life Insurance company who had written up over $200,000 during the past year. The train was enroute for Denver, Colorado.

—Edith, the 2-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Tate, of Mill Creek, died at the home of the parents Tuesday, September 8, 1903, of cholera infantum. The remains were interred in the cemetery at Mill Creek. We extend sympathy to the bereaved parents.

—We are unloading to-day a car load of feed, consisting of oats, shelled corn, screenings, Victor corn and oats chop, corn, oats and barley chop, Buckeye wheat feed, pure corn chop. Remember you get a full 100 pounds to the sack. Choice clover and timothy seed. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Rev. R. Jamieson will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday, morning and evening. This will be his last preaching services here for this conference year. On Tuesday he will leave for Philipsburg where the Allegheny conference of the United Brethren church will convene on Wednesday.

—Attorney General Carson last Wednesday furnished Forestry Commissioner Rothrock with an opinion to the effect that he cannot lease State forestry land to a water company for water purposes, nor can he build cottages, nor permit others to build cottages, or lease land for grazing purposes on State land.

—Miss Clara I. Dell, of Cass township, arrived at Mapleton yesterday morning on her way home from a three months' visit to friends in Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. She says she had a delightful trip and was very pleasantly entertained but expresses a decided preference for the hills of Pennsylvania.

—Pittsburg *Post;* There has probably never been a period in the history of American railroading when telegraph operators were so few for the needs of the railroad operations. Extension of block signal systems, new lines and numerous other modern contingencies enter into the situation. All over the country comes the cry for more telegraph operators. In speaking of the condition in this respect in the northwest A. Brostedt, district passenger agent of the Great Northern railway, said that hundreds of operators can find employment in that section of the union, his road being especially desirous of securing the services of efficient men for the telegraph department. Eastern roads are also short of men.

—B. Frank Pheasant and Miss Jennie Anderson, both of Mapleton, were united in marriage Tuesday, September 1, 1903, at the Baptist parsonage, in Jeannette, by the Rev. Mr. Christian. These people are well and favorably known in this community and their many friends join us in wishing them a happy and prosperous life.

—A wave of prosperity struck the Pennsylvania railroad shopmen at Altoona on Monday. Several departments were ordered to work 13 hours a day, four days a week, until the company gets caught up with the rush work. Over 1500 men are affected by the overtime order. In all other departments there is abundance of work and all employes are making good time.

—Dr. Ira Harris, a medical missionary under the care of the Presbyterian church in Syria, will deliver an address on Foreign Missions in the Presbyterian church of this place next Monday evening at 7.30 o'clock. The public is cordially invited to attend and hear this able man who has been devoting his life to the medical department of foreign missions in Syria. As he will speak from experience, he will give us information direct from the field.

—R. S. Seibert, recently made general manager of the East Broad Top railroad, with headquarters at Orbisonia, was a visitor to Mapleton on Monday. Mr. Seibert has been identified with railroad business since boyhood and has thoroughly mastered the details. Since he has assumed control of the East Broad Top great improvements are showing all along the line. The station houses are being beautified and made comfortable for passengers, the train service is being rapidly improved and inducements are offered to residents along the line to increase the freight traffic. Important changes are contemplated which will make this exclusively Huntingdon county road a highway of great importance to residents of the section through which it passes.

—Viola, a little daughter of M. L. Neice, of Mapleton, Monday accompanied her father and brother to Huntingdon. Mr. Neice left the two children standing at the door of the ladies' waiting room at the Huntingdon station, while he and his brother-in-law W. T. Decker went across the tracks to the pay car. Just as they crossed the tracks they heard the child scream and looking back saw a large, vicious dog attacking her. The dog knocked her down and bit her on the face and forehead, through one ear and on the hand. Several men hastened to the rescue and the brute was driven off. The child's wounds were dressed by Dr. Schum and she remained in Huntingdon until evening. Although badly bitten no serious results are yet apparent. It is reported that the vicious brute belongs to some of the sporting people of Huntingdon. No matter to whom it belongs it should be killed as a dog that will attack a child is never safe.

Pomona Grange Meeting.

Huntingdon County Pomona Grange No. 6, P. of H., will hold its third quarterly meeting at Calvin Grange No. 1011, September 23 and 24, 1903. The following program will be rendered:

The public meeting on Wednesday evening will open at 7 o'clock with music; prayer; music; topic, "What Opportunities Does the Twentieth Century Offer to the Young People?" opened by J. T. Ailman, Secretary of Pennsylvania State Grange; question box.

Thursday morning session open at 9 o'clock; music; reading the minutes of last meeting; naming committees; music; welcome address by C. M. Glasgow; response by J. N. McClain; five minute talks on "The Garden and What to Plant" by Sisters Annie Boyer, Verna Corcelius and Ella Glasgow; music; question box.

Thursday afternoon session open at 1.30; music; reports of Granges; topic, "What Advantages Does the Grange Offer to the Sons and Daughters of the Farmer?" opened by Bros. A. W. Wright and T. S. Jackson; topic, "Summer Care of Cows," by N. Q. Wright and Charles Whitesel; topic, "Profit and Care of Bees," by E. S. Chilcott; question box.

Thursday evening session open at 7.30 and will be devoted to fifth degree work and the fifth degree will be conferred in full form.

All delegates coming by rail should notify the secretary, E. S. Chilcott, Colfax, Pa., and they will be met at Mill Creek.

D. M. Summers,
Secretary.

Marshall Peoples Truax.

Marshall P. Truax died at his home in Mapleton Thursday morning, September 10, 1903, at 8 o'clock of consumption.

Mr. Truax was a son of the late Richard and Missouri Truax, and was born in Union township July 6, 1859, being aged 44 years, 2 month and 4 days. December 24, 1890, he was united in marriage to Miss Sallie Lemon who with one son and two daughters survive him. One child died March 11, 1899. He is also survived by two sisters and three brothers. They are Mrs. R. C. Fields, of Mapleton, Mrs. W. L. White, of Mount Union, Hiram Truax, of Colorado, Newton, of Brisbin, Pennsylvania, and Henry W., of Trenton, New Jersey. One brother, Samuel, was killed at Allegheny just one week prior to Marshall's death, an account of which appeared in the ITEM last week.

Mr. Truax has been a resident of Mapleton and immediate vicinity all his life and no man was more highly esteemed than he. For many years he had been a consistent member of the United Brethren church and was active in church work. More than a year ago it became apparent that he was a victim of consumption. Like all persons so affected he was slow to believe this but was calm and submissive under the affliction. He used every means within his power to regain his health and attended to his business until a couple days before his death. Nineteen months ago he embarked in the mercantile business at this place and had built up a good trade. Mr. Truax took a deep interest in civic duties and at the time of his death was burgess of this borough, having been elected to that office last spring. In whatsoever position he endeavored to do his duty fearlessly. In his home life he was much attached to his family.

The remains were interred Saturday afternoon in the U. B. cemetery, services conducted by his pastor, Rev. R. Jamieson, being held in the United Brethren church.

We extend sympathy to the bereaved family and friends.

September Court Proceedings.

In re Joel Hicks vs. The Harbison-Walker Company, amended statement filed.

Levi N. Brumbaugh was appointed tax collector for Hopewell township.

H. R. Locke appointed tax collector for Springfield township.

John W. Heaton appointed tax collector for Cassville borough.

Frank Colegate appointed inspector of election for First ward of Huntingdon.

Libel in divorce Emily A. Edwards vs. James D. Edwards filed; subpoena awarded.

In re libel in divorce Lucinda C. Rouse vs. John A. Rouse; alias subpoena awarded.

In re libel in divorce Melvin R. Dorman vs. Maggie N. Dorman ; Jas. S. Woods appointed master.

Andrew S. Bechtel appointed guardian of Della A. Bechtel, of Penn township.

Petition of James Curry, guardian of the minor children of Dorsey Murrells and J. B. Yoder, guardian of the minor children of Dorsey Murrells, deceased, to join in sale of real estate of Robert Murrells, deceased, in Porter township; prayers granted.

Thomas Jones, guardian of minor children of Samuel Davis, deceased, late of Carbon township, authorized to join in sale of real estate in Fayette county.

Report of W. H. Trude, auditor to distribute the life interest of Abbie A. Summers in real estate of E. E. Summers, late of Huntingdon, deceased, confirmed nisi.

Report of D. H. Myers, auditor to distribute funds in hands of H. H. Waite, administrator of Frank Shultz, late of Warriorsmark, deceased, confirmed nisi.

Report of D. H. Myers, auditor to distribute balance in hands of J. M. Drake, executor of Samuel Wagner, late of Clay township, deceased, confirmed nisi.

J. F. Schock, Esq., treasurer of the Bar association, presented the new rules for admission to the bar, adopted by the association, which were approved by the court.

Petition of Mary J. Barkle for removal of her incapacity to transact business; J. M. Steese appointed to take testimony, etc.

Rule granted on children of Elizabeth McCracken, of Huntingdon, to show cause why they should not support her.

Return of writ of de partitione facienda Robert Smith and George B. Smith vs. Rhoda B. Smith et al. upon lands in Cass township, confirmed nisi ; rule awarded to show cause why same should not be sold.

Report of W. B. Simpson, auditor appointed to decide exceptions to account of J. E. Irvin, guardian of S. H. Irvin, of Jackson township, now deceased, confirmed nisi.

Report of R. W. Williamson, auditor to distribute balance in hands of A. W. Swope, administrator of Elizabeth Brenneman, late of Union township, deceased, confirmed nisi.

In re libel in divorce Adah G. Campbell vs. Wm. R. Campbell, alias subpoena awarded.

Henry McDonald, of the Broad Top region, was found guilty of selling liquor without a license and to minors.

The indictment was quashed in the case of James Barnes, who was charged with prejury.

Martin Wilson was convicted of the charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods, and Thursday morning was sentenced to pay the costs, $10 fine and to serve two years in the Western penitentiary.

The usual sentence was imposed upon Elmer Dickson, who plead guilty of f. and b.

Geo. Leeper was sentenced to 5 years, his brother John to 3 years and Samuel Bell, colored, to 3 years in the Western penitentiary by Judge Bailey on Friday for robbing Samuel Kreiger on August 18th, in Huntingdon.

Annie Swanger was found guilty of assault and battery and sentenced to pay the costs, $5 fine and to keep the peace toward Annie Watters.

Matthew Calvey was found guilty of larceny, but the grand jury ignored the indictments charging him with assault and battery and carrying concealed weapons.

Harry and J. M. Hershey, brothers, were tried upon the charge of assaulting Chief of Police Bathurst, of Huntingdon. Harry was acquitted and the other defendant was convicted.

True bills were found as follows : Elmer Ewing, Orthello Shaver and Alfred Whitsel, malicious mischief; Walter Winfield, larceny and receiving stolen goods; James Hughes and Harry Adams, aggravated assault and battery ; William Clark, assault and battery; Elmer Clark, establishing a slot machine or gambling device; J. S. Shapiro, L. S. Wender and O. M. Brumbaugh, selling renovated butter without a license; H. Hartman, larceny as bailee; John McClain, fornication and bastardy.

These bills were ignored : Maurice and Arthur Carothers, malicious mischief; W. H. Mothersole, cruelly beating and killing a horse; George Straightiff, assault and battery.

Three cases were brought before the court last week, of Huntingdon county merchants charghd with selling renovated butter. Two of the defendants, T. A. Appleby, of Mount Union, and Shapiro & Wender, of Broad Top City, submitted to the charge and were each fined $100 and costs. O. M. Brumbaugh, of Huntingdon, insisted on a court trial and waged a warm fight against the commonwealth which was represented by Attorneys Waite and Bailey. The jury returned a verdict of gnilty.

Resolutions of Respect.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted at a special meeting of Mapleton Borough council held Saturday evening, September 12, 1903 :

Whereas, The death angel has stricken Marshall P. Truax, Burgess of this borough, his demise having occurred at his home Thursday morning, September 10, 1903, at 8 o'clock, and

Whereas, Mr. Truax was a useful and patriotic citizen, an efficient officer and an upright man, prompt in the performance of his duties, it is proper that the corporate authorities make suitable minute of his death, therefor be it

Resolved, That the Borough Council hereby express the loss sustained in his death, and express sympathy to the bereaved family.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the borough records, that they be published in the Mapleton ITEM, and that a copy be given to his widow.

George W. Morgan,
President of Council.

Attest:
I. N. Swope, Secretary.

What is Life?

In the last analysis nobody knows, but we do know that it is under strict law. Abuse that law even slightly, pain results. Irregular living means derangement of the organs, resulting in Constipation, Headach or Liver trouble. Dr. King's New Life Pills quickly re-adjusts this. It's gentle yet thorough. Only 25c at B. O'Connor & Sons' store.

BEAUTIFUL IS THE NIGHT.

Beautiful is the night,
All the world is sleeping;
You and I awake, love,
Our sweet vigils keeping.

Beautiful is the night,
All the world is slumb'ring;
You and I awake, love,
All our blessings numb'ring.

Beautiful is the night,
All the world is dreaming;
You and I awake, love,
In a paradise seeming.

Beautiful is the night,
Some in the dark are grieving;
You and I awake, love,
In endless bliss believing.

Beautiful is the night,
The world may dread the dawning;
You and I awake, love,
Fearlessly greet the morning.

—Harper's Bazar.

Too Many Smiths.

By Hannah Hopper.

"What have you named your pretty baby?" asked Mrs. Bird.

"Mary," was the gentle mother's reply.

"Mary Smith. That is a very common name."

"Yes; I knew it is but my mother's name was Mary, and I always liked it, and Edward likes it too. I think it is a name one would never tire of."

"Very true; the only objection I have to it is that Mary Smith is so very common, and this sweet little thing may suffer a little inconvenience on account of it."

This conversation was between Mrs. Smith, only a few months a mother, and Mrs. Bird, an old friend. A pretty babe lay in the willow cradle, sleeping innocently in soft, warm blankets, and Mrs. Smith sat with her foot on the rocker, a bit of work in her hand, looking now and then at the tiny sleeper.

Years passed away, and little Mary had grown to be a woman. She was all that her innocent childhood promised, beautiful in form and feature, and possessing a spirit as pure as the beautiful snow. She resided with her parents, in a quiet pleasant village, an only and idolized child. She had many friends, but the one most intimate and best loved was a young girl with a name exactly the same as her own. This fact often made a bit of fun for them, and many times they laughed over mistakes and blunders made because of the identity of names. They were of the same age and both very beautiful, and accordingly had many admirers; but they laughed at them all and remained heart-free until Horace Graves came to the village and made their acquaintance. He was a very noble man, and worthy the affections of any woman. The two Mary Smiths discovered this and loved him, though neither knew of the other's affection.

He was grave and undemonstrative, and though it was evident that he very much admired both of the young ladies, no one could discover if he was partial to either.

The days went by and Horace Graves was called away from the village, and the two Marys secretly mourned his absence, and dwelt upon every kind word and look he had given them. Sudden news of the death of a wealthy uncle of the first Mary Smith caused her father to start with his wife and daughter for the west, where this uncle had resided. This left only one Mary Smith in the village, and very soon after there came a letter from Horace Graves to Mary Smith, and it was opened and read by the remaining young lady of that name. The letters to those young ladies had usually been distinguished by "1st" being placed after the name of one, and no mark, but simply Mary Smith, upon those meant for the other.

Horace Graves, not knowing that such a distinction was made, and there being but one Mary Smith in all the world to him, sent a letter full of love, and containing an offer of his hand to Mary the first, but it was read, wept over in joy, and answered by Mary the second.

Then there came a beautiful engagement ring for the first Mary, but the second Mary slipped it on her finger and pressed it to her lips every night and morning, and then a letter sped away to the west, telling the first Mary of the engagement, and of the perfect peace and happiness of the heart of the betrothed.

When Mary the first received this letter, she fell on her knees, and wept long and bitterly for the loss of the man whom she loved above all others in the wide world. Her spirits drooped, she grew pale and sad. Her parents noticed the change, and became much distressed because of it. They tried in every way to make her happier, but all in vain, and at last started for their native village, hoping that the dear old home would bring the roses back to her cheeks. Here she met her friend who had won the affection of the man she loved. Instead of shrinking from her, she clung to her with unusual affection, and 'most of their time was spent in each other's society.

One day Mary the second received a letter from Horace Graves, which said he would soon be with her. With a heart overflowing with happiness she sought the presence of Mary the first, and apprised her of the welcome news; but instead of receiving it joyfully, as was expected, she grew very white, and fell into the arms of her friend in an unconscious state.

A few days after this the two friends wandered together along by the river side, and suddenly were startled by a voice, which both quickly recognized as that of Horace Graves.

The face of Mary the first grew very white, but the face of the other Mary became rosy red.

Mary the second sprang forward to meet him, expecting an embrace, but Horace Graves only clasped her hand warmly, and opened his arms to Mary the first, but the poor girl shrank away from him, and fainted at his feet.

He lifted her in his arms, and addressed her by every endearing name, forgetful that Mary the second was near.

"My bride, my promised wife!" he said, and by this time Mary the second comprehended the great mistake she had made and fell forward upon the sand unconscious.

Horace Graves was in a very trying position, but the two young ladies soon returned to consciousness, and all was explained, and then it was Horace Graves' turn to start in wonder, but he did not lose consciousness, and he looked from one to the other, saying:

"What shall I do?"

"Marry my friend and make her happy," said Mary the first.

"I will not marry him," said Mary the second, and she walked away, leaving the lovers alone.

"There is much in a name," said Horace Graves as he kissed Mary the first, and Mary the second murmured the same as she wandered alone to her home, her dream of happiness forever past.—New York Weekly.

NON-LINGUISTIC.

French and British Handicapped by Indifference.

Among all the nations of the civilized world, or at all events of Europe, the French have hitherto been the most perfectly contented with absolute ignorance of the spoken languages of neighboring communities. Our own country is sufficiently backward in this regard, but there is a marked shade of difference between the indifference of English people to the tongues of other closely connected and kindred nationalities and the attitude of mind assumed in similar relations of the immense majority of Frenchmen. The latter are proud of the refinement of their language as an instrument for conveying thought.

The incapacity of the average Englishman to express himself in any language save his own is due partly to lack of imagination, partly to a half-conscious belief that everything which is worth saying at all can be said in English fully as well as in any other tongue, and, very largely because the absence of confidence in his mastery of any other idiom or accent makes him shy and indisposed, as he would say, to "make an exhibition of himself."

On this side of the Channel a rude awakening at once in the sphere of commerce and in that of war has spread the opinion that we cannot afford to remain any longer intrenched behind the ramparts of an exaggerated insularity. There is a widespread feeling that, unless we arouse ourselves in this as in other things, we shall enter upon some momentous conflict some day with even less knowledge of our opponents than was displayed in the case of the Transvaal war, and that the rivalry of our competitors in trade is rendered more formidable by the fact that they are better informed than we are of the prevailing ideas in foreign markets, a result largely due to their superior skill in the use of foreign languages.

The French, it would seem, are also becoming aware that they are suffering from disabilities not very different in kind, though less serious in degree, since their commercial relations with the external world are not comparable with ours. Still it is obvious that France can no more afford than any of her neighbors to be handicapped by imperfect opportunities of intercourse with the surrounding countries.—London Times.

Motor Face in Women.

Many women are discovering that "living on a motor car" is most destructive of beauty. Moderate motoring, by improving health and the capacity for sleep, enhances a woman's charm, but the hardened tourist type of 150 miles a day tans and coarsens her skin, and gets crow's feet round her eyes, her face loses its soft womanly contour and gains hardness and determination.—London Mail.

A Reckless Man.

"He's the most reckless man with an automobile I ever knew."

"How fast does he run it?"

"He doesn't run it. He lets his wife run it."—Toledo News-Bee.

Awful.

There is a little maiden
Who has an awful time;
She has to hurry awfully
To get to school at nine.

She has an awful teacher;
Her tasks are awful hard;
Her playmates all are awful rough
When playing in the yard.

She has an awful kitty
Who often shows her claws;
A dog who jumps upon her dress
With awful muddy paws.

She has a baby sister
With an awful little nose,
With awful cunning dimples,
And such awful little toes.

She has two little brothers,
And they are awful boys;
With their awful drums and trumpets
They make an awful noise.

Do come, I pray thee, common sense,
Come and this maid defend;
Or else I fear her awful life
Will have an awful end.

—Toronto Globe.

How Mr. Froggie Sheds His Coat.

Frogs change their skin after the winter is well over and there is no more danger of sharp winds and nipping frosts. And this is the way they do it. A froggie whose skin is "ripe" will go off all by himself and sit under a big broad plantain or burdock leaf in the shade, just blinking his eyes for an hour or more. Sometimes he will shiver and his skin will seem to creep, and presently he will "hunch" his back and sit in the funniest round shouldered fashion. Then a big crack will appear in the thin outermost covering of his skin, often from the middle of his flat head to the tip end of his broad body. As soon as he feels this he begins to wriggle and the dry husky skin splits wider and wider and rolls back further and further, until he can reach the ragged edge of it with one of his feet. Then he begins to scratch, and at last peels it off his legs and over his head just as little people peel off their tight fitting flannels sometimes. And then—dreadful to relate, though Mr. Froggie enjoys it hugely—he rolls it all up in a little bunch and eats it!—New York Tribune.

A Henpecked Dog.

From the time Jack brought him home in his overcoat pocket Lion was considered quite one of the family. He looked like nothing but a fuzzy black ball, with little beadlike eyes and long ears.

Lion came of fine stock, his father, Jeff Davis, was a huge, curly St. Bernard, and his mother, Winnie Davis, was of pure Newfoundland breed.

He was such a baby at first, that he could not chew his food, and drank his water from the top of a baking-powder can. He grew so rapidly that at the end of a month his water bucket was enlarged to a fair-sized saucepan, and his strong white teeth could grind a small bone. But from the very beginning the bark that came from the depths of his little body was wonderful to hear, and it grew with his growth, until the sound of it filled the neighborhood.

The Hunter's back yard, where Lion was to be lodged, boasted of only one other pet; a solitary hen, who was striving to bring up two delicate little children. She lived under the house, where she kept up a perpetual and noisy clucking.

It was unwisely decided to put Lion to bed in a disused room downstairs, so a nice little box was arranged for him, and on the first night Jack carried him in state to his apartment. He was followed by his two big sisters, one bearing a lighted candle, the other the top of the baking-powder can, filled with water; the box was ready beforehand.

Lion would have none of it; as fast as Jack put him in he jumped out, and made for the open door, only to be caught and put back again. After keeping up this activity for some time, Jack and the two girls held a council of war, with Lion sitting by with his head cocked on one side. It was finally decided to guard the door, while Jack, after tucking the baby dog securely in his quarters, was to rush out of the room, leaving Lion locked in.

This feat was accomplished successfully, but such dismal howls broke the stillness of the night that the oldest daughter of the family was forced to arouse herself and go down to release the prisoner. Half asleep, and not thinking of the consequences, she put him under the house, where he seemed more resigned.

But alas! In the middle of the night wild clucking, added to renewed howling alarmed the neighbors. Jack rushed into his clothes and headed a procession of rescue.

They were just in time; the poor little puppy, half dead from fright, cowered in a corner, while the irate hen made vicious dabs at his innocent black nose.

Lion was then promoted to the back steps as a permanent resting place. It is needless to say that he neither forgot nor forgave the henpecking he received. In a month's time he had routed Mrs. Cluck, with great slaughter, causing her to leave the back yard forever; and never again did a feathered creature show its head on the premises while Lion ruled as King.—Los Angeles Times.

A Tale of the Littlest Mouse.

The littlest mouse lived with his father and mother and little brothers in a small round nest in a field. He was very happy, playing in the field all day and going to sleep snug and warm at night in his grassy nest.

One day there came to visit them a big, sleek, fat gray mouse—a cousin who lived in a house on the other side of the street. The little fieldmice were overawed.

"You would never be satisfied here if you saw my house," he said to them. "Such feasts as we have! There is always cheese in the dresser."

The little mice opened their eyes. Very often, in their home, there was not enough food to go around. They knew what it was to go hungry to bed.

After the cousin had gone, the children asked their parents:

"Why can't we live in a house, and have more than we want to eat?"

"Why can't we be fat, and have a fine gray coat like cousin's?"

But the wise parents said: "Don't be carried away by such tales. Your cousin is proud, and makes the most of his good things. He didn't tell you about the cat that lives in the house, and has eaten three of his family. He didn't tell you of the big steel traps laid around."

The littles mouse thought differently. His parents did not understand, he thought. He wanted to find out for himself. So that night, after they had been snugly tucked in bed and his parents had gone to sleep, he stole softly out across the dark field and into the street to his cousin's house.

The littlest mouse explained how he had stolen over, and that he wanted to see the life his cousin had told him about.

"Well," said the big gray mouse, "come with me, and I'll show you around; but look out for the cat!"

They started on their journey through the big house, and the littlest mouse opened his eyes in wonder, and said many times that he wished he, too, might live there.

"You're happier where you are," said his cousin, shortly.

At last they reached the dining room. There had been a midnight supper, and the careless maids had let it stand till morning. Here was a feast! There was pie and cake and crackers and cheese. Five other mice were there enjoying the good things, all of them as sleek and fat as the cousin. The little mouse followed their example, and began to enjoy himself, too. But, just as their fun was at its height, there was a scuffle, a squeal, and a scampering, for a big gray cat bounded into the room, and caught the mouse nearest the door.

Wild with fright, the other mice scampered away from the dangerous room, leaving their poor little comrade in the fearful clutches of the cat. They flew to their holes, the big gray cousin making room for the littlest mouse with him; and there they stayed, scarcely daring to breathe, for a long time.

At last they ventured out again into the kitchen, and, while the cousin nosed around, the littlest mouse spied a big piece of cheese in what he thought was a beautiful case. He made a dive for the tempting bit.

Snap! Click! The littlest mouse was fast.

"Help! Help!" he cried.

The cousin ran to the rescue.

"Oh, you silly mouse!" he cried. "You'll never get out. They'll come in the morning and give you to the cat. Oh, it was just so with your poor cousin."

The littlest mouse was wild with fright. He struggled and he wriggled. Something sharp had cut his foot, but he hardly felt the pain. If he could only get loose and back to his own home! Would he ever see it again? He twisted in and out. Desperately he wiggled until slowly, but surely, inch by inch, he finally worked himself out.

"That's because you're such a little fellow," said the cousin, joyfully. "I never could have got out."

With a hurried goodbye the littlest mouse ran, as fast as his bruised leg would let him, out of the house and across to his home. His mother had wakened and missed him. How glad she was to see him! She cared for the poor sore foot, then wrapped him snugly in his little grass bed, where he went to sleep, happy and safe, resolving never to leave home again.—Anne Guilbert Mahon, in Kindergarten Review.

Tete-a-Tete.

"Ah!" he said to her over their ice cream, "it is very sweet, but not so sweet as you." "It is soft," she returned, promptly, "but not so soft as you." "And it is cold," he concluded, "but not so cold as you."—Philadelphia Press.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Hydrophobia in a Kiss.

Suffering from hydrophobia, Andrew Marks, aged sixty, and Sylvan Marks, his son, aged thirty-five, of Williamsport, were taken to the Pasteur Institute in New York City. Both were foaming at the mouth and suffering from convulsions. Clinton Marks was bitten by a dog three months ago. The wounds healed, but a month later hydrophobia developed. Clinton rapidly grew worse and died in terrible agony. During his illness the father, who was his constant attendant, was asked by the son for a kiss. He granted it and the foam from his mouth evidently inoculated the father. While treating the wound Clinton used a syringe and some medicines. Sylvan, his brother, was injured in the leg a little later. On the advice of the brother he used the syringe and medicine on the wound, and he too fell a victim to the terrible disease.

Peculiar Discoveries of Excavators.

The skeleton of a giant Indian was unearthed by workmen excavating at Perry street, Allegheny, for a warehouse to be built by John Eichlor. Flint arrow heads and parts of bows were found grouped about the bones, and there seems to be no doubt that the remains were interred over 100 years ago, when that part of the city was a wilderness. Parts of another skeleton were found near by, the bones in both instances evidently having laid upon ledges of rock before being covered over. The ground in which the finds were made has never been used before, and many residents believe the workmen have unearthed an Indian burial ground.

She Got $1500 From Carnegie.

Andrew Carnegie has made an exceptional $1500 donation to the First Presbyterian Church, of Coatesville, for the new organ, which will soon be installed. The donation was secured by Miss Martha J. Morrison, who had been the leader of the choir for twenty-five years. Miss Morrison, wishing to do something handsome toward the new organ fund, wrote to Mr. Carnegie and received the handsome gift in reply. The Presbyterians have just spent $10,000 remodeling and frescoing the interior of their church, and are now about to install the Carnegie organ.

The Crop Report.

The latest bulletin concerning the condition of the crops in this State follows: Low temperature, decidedly unfavorable to advancement and maturing of corn; frequent showers delayed plowing and seeding and seriously damaged oats in shock in numerous counties; pastures continue in good condition; buckwheat filling nicely and early sown ripening; garden truck plentiful and quality excellent; potato crop much lighter than anticipated, owing to rot and blight; apples and plums fair to good in localities; pears and peaches scarce; tomatoes and sugar corn poor.

Rather Be Hanged, Murderer Says.

"It was a mock trial all the way through, Sheriff, and I was not given a fair fight for my life. Anyhow, I'm satisfied. I'd rather be hanged than go to the penitentiary." Charles E. Kruger thus addressed Sheriff John H. Trescher, when remanded to the county jail after a verdict finding him guilty of murder in the first degree for killing Constable P. F. Bierer, of Greensburg, at Jamison, No. 1, had been returned.

Lease of State Forests Invalid.

Attorney-General Carson has furnished Forestry Commissioner Rothrock with an opinion to the effect that he cannot lease State forestry land to a water company for water purposes, nor can he build cottages nor permit others to build cottages, or lease lands for grazing purposes on State lands. The Attorney-General also advised Governor Pennypacker that he is not officially required to issue a commission to the Deputy Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Derailed on Bridge All Night.

As a Kennett-Wilmington trolley car approached a bridge near Hockessin the motorman noticed a horse on the track. Watching this animal the man failed to see another horse, which was evidently caught somewhat in the bridge. The car struck the animal and was thrown from the track. Men worked until morning trying to adjust the car. The horse was killed.

Now They're Shy of Fall Gowns.

Many housewives and dressmakers at Spring City and in Royersford are lamenting that they have expended from $5 to $30 each for fine dress goods, of which a New York salesman was disposing, on sample, "strictly for cash." Neither goods nor salesman materialized afterward.

All Through the State.

An ice and cold storage plant will be erected at Birdsboro.

While playing football John Dietrick, of Kutztown, broke an arm.

Many farmers in the vicinity of West Chester are busy erecting silos.

Preparations have been made to develop a coal mine at Cove Station, Perry County.

The camp-meeting of the Mennonite Brethren at Macungie was attended by 1000 persons.

Postoffice robbers at Gap, Lancaster County, got only postal cards, stamped envelopes and a lot of mail.

Joseph S. Haws, of North Coventry, Chester County, has been appointed Deputy Coroner for that district.

The Reformed Church of New Holland, Lancaster County, is still using an excellent organ that was put in the church in 1801.

Frank Darby, of Piatt, Sullivan County, fell from a load of hay with his head under the wheels and was crushed to death.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED "CROSS BEARING."

The Rev. James E. Holmes Urges Us to Have the Paul Spirit of Courage and Contentment, Even When We Stagger Under a Load of Adversity.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—In the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday morning the pastor, the Rev. James E. Holmes, had for his subject "Cross Bearing." He took as his text Matthew xxvii: 32: "And as they came out they found a man of Cyrene, Simon by name; him they compelled to bear His cross." Mr. Holmes said:

Three kinds of crosses were in use in the days of Jesus, the so-called St. Andrew's cross, the cross in the form of the letter "T" and the ordinary Latin cross. It was on the last of these that Jesus suffered crucifixion. This consisted of a strong upright post, which was carried beforehand to the place of execution, and two cross-pieces, which were born by the victim. It was these transverse pieces which proved too heavy for the Master. It was probably between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning that that memorable procession, of which Jesus was the central figure, set forth for the place of execution; a place outside the city walls. Ordinarily such a procession was in charge of a centurion, and preceded by a public crier, who from time to time proclaimed aloud the nature of the crime. He also carried a white wooden board on which this was written. The longest route was always selected, and the most crowded streets, to attract the attention of the people. Each of the condemned would be accompanied by a guard of four soldiers, and, as a matter of course, a great crowd would follow. The weight of the cross soon proved too heavy for the exhausted strength of Jesus. You must remember He has not tasted food or drink since the Paschal supper the night before, and that events had occurred since then in quick succession, every one of which must have stirred His soul with deepest emotions. The betrayal by Judas, and the farewell to His disciples had occurred, after which He had spent some hours alone in Gethsemane, engaged in a terrific mental and spiritual struggle. It was then, as you remember, that His enemies found Him, since which time He has stood surrounded by enemies, practically alone; for His disciples had all forsaken Him. Meanwhile He has been hurried from place to place and from one official to another; from Annas to Caiphas, then to Pilate, then to Herod, and then again to Pilate. Indignity upon indignity, torture upon torture have been heaped upon Him all that livelong night and all that morning, so that it is not to be wondered at that the weight of the cross was too great for Him. Up to the last gate, however, He managed to drag it, but here He sank exhausted beneath the heavy load. It happened just then that this man, Simon of Cyrene, came upon the scene, and him the Roman soldiers seized and compelled to carry the cross the remainder of the way.

On first thought it might seem strange that the people would permit such an indignity put upon a fellow Jew, but this Simon was undoubtedly a foreigner, which his dress would indicate, and the soldiers would know that it was safer to put this humiliation on a foreigner than upon a native of Jerusalem. As it was, the people do not seem to have resented it, that a fellow Jew had to suffer the defilement of bearing a heathen cross, and this may have been the explanation that Simon was a foreigner, and only a proselyte Jew. How greatly surprised and chagrined he must have been, to be thrust so unexpectedly into such a predicament! How it happened that he was there walking abroad on a fast day we do not know. He may have been idly strolling along that country road without any particular aim or purpose in view, or he may have lived outside the city walls and was entering the city on business or to worship or merely on pleasure bent. We cannot know how to explain his presence there on that road between Calvary and Jerusalem just at that moment when some one was needed to bear the cross of Christ, but it happened that he appeared on the scene just as Jesus sank beneath His load, and he finds himself seized by the Roman soldiers, and despite his remonstrances, compelled to bear the cross of Christ. It is all so sudden, and so unexpected, that he can scarcely know whether it is not all a dream.

We see it all as he did not. We see in Simon's experience that for which we would gladly give all that we have. And why could he not appreciate it? Was it ignorance on his part? Had he never heard the name of Jesus of Nazareth? Had he not heard of those strange and startling events that had been stirring Jerusalem of late? To him it only appears as an unfortunate accident that he happened to cross the path of this man Christ on the way to execution, just as He sank down under the weight of His cross. As it is, he considers himself abused, humiliated, disgraced, and now he longs for the moment of release, that he may hide himself from the gaze of the people and bear in silence the defilement that has come upon him and upon his house.

And now I wish to place alongside of this, and in contrast to it, the words of the apostle Paul, "God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of Christ." To Simon the cross of Christ means disappointment, disgrace and loss; to Paul it is the one thing glorious and worth rejoicing over. How explain the difference in sentiment? It will not do to say Paul is simply dealing in a figure of speech, while Simon actually suffered the weight and the disgrace of an actual cross, for Paul bore the cross of Christ as actually as Simon.

It was the cross that brought him into conflict with the authorities and with mobs; it was the cross that drove him from place to place, a vagabond on the face of the earth; it was the cross that brought him into prison, and into danger; it was the cross that made him a disgrace, and his name an execration wherevere there was a Jewish synagogue. Paul suffered loss and pain and humiliation over and over again on account of the cross. Call it a figure of speech if you will, but his back was bent, and broken; his bodily pains were as genuine, his humiliation was as deep and his loss as great as came to Simon of Cyrene and far more so. The experiences of the two men were very similar, almost identical; for it was on a country road leading into Damascus that Paul first came face to face with Jesus Christ, and it was then and there that the cross of Christ was laid upon him. And that from that moment until he died he bore that cross, feeling keenly the weight of it, the humiliation of it, the loss it occasioned him, but, unlike the other men, glorying in it and rejoicing on account of it. Why the contrast? Ah! Paul understood the cross, its meaning, its purpose, its power; Simon did not. Paul saw that that cross, instead of being the instrument of torture and shame, was on the contrary God's saving and sanctifying instrument among men. In that cross Paul beheld the method and the means whereby the transcendent plan of the Almighty to save this sinful world was made possible. Now any accident, or any providential occurrence that linked him to that cross, and thus to the glorious purposes of the Lord, Paul rejoiced in and counted most fortunate.

And now, my friends, I ask you to consider for a little while these two methods of cross bearing. The world is divided into Simons and Pauls: I am almost tempted to say equally divided, but perhaps not. On the one hand there are the people whose lives are a perpetual groan and complaint, and their burdens are not imaginary, either. Their backs are bent and breaking; their hearts are wounded to the very core; their souls are crushed. Life is a great disappointment. It was not ever thus with them; no, it is of comparatively recent happening. Almost without a note of forewarning, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, they have had thrust upon them an unspeakable sorrow, or some appalling responsibility, or some irksome restraint, or perhaps it is an overwhelming disgrace. Now are they like Simon of Cyrene, full of bitterness and resentment, struggling along under their burden with dogged persistence, but finding no joy and no profit in their cross. On the other hand, there are the Pauls; the men and the women that are bearing burdens just as real and just as heavy as the others. They have their own responsibilities and restraints, their own sorrows and disappointments, and they are as heavy to carry, and as painful, too, as men ever have in this life. But what a contrast they present! for their life note is joyous and triumphant, notwithstanding the cross on their backs. Simon is the man who is bearing his lot in gloomy and sullen silence, and bearing it in a way that makes you feel he is none the better for having to do it. Paul is the man whose sufferings and losses you can plainly see are the explanation of his buoyant and courageous spirit. His lot, disagreeable and difficult as it is, he accepts, not as the other man, with bitterness and resentment, but in that spirit of faith and obedience that God has a right to expect from all His children.

I know there are some to whom this will sound strange and perhaps impossible, and I know they are conscientious and religious people. They accept it as a fact that men must expect to be suddenly halted in life, and, like Simon of Cyrene, made to bear some heavy and humiliating cross, and they endeavor to be stout-hearted and brave under the ordeal, but it is always and only a disagreeable and unfortunate circumstance in their lives; and they resent it and hate it as did Simon; and that is all. They never seem to find the source of strength and happiness in their cross. Now, is it true that the Paul attitude and the Paul spirit are possible? Possible to the average man, I mean? Or do they require the Paul conversion and the Paul visions? Is it true that the Paul spirit is possible in ordinary life, or must one have first caught a glimpse of the third heaven? I ask you to ponder this query, in the hope that we may clearly see and be convinced that it is no unattainable principle for any man, anywhere in this world.

Here are two young men—classmates at college, or shopmates, if you please, in the same office or factory. The one is about as diligent as the other and about as successful. Nevertheless, there is a marked difference. The one finds study or business, as the case may be, irksome and slavish, it neither inspires nor develops him. He simply does what he does because he ought to or must, and his whole life is nothing more than a stolid persistence lacking the heartiness and the hopefulness of the other. The other man is no better scholar, no better workman or business man, but he is a contrast, notwithstanding. Whether it is study or business, he finds his joy and inspiration in what he does, and does what he does from a spirit of love. There are the same restraints, the same burdens upon both, but the one exults in them and is developed by them, where as the other is full of resentment, and is in no way benefited. While the one is full of enthusiasm and anticipation, the other is heartless and crushed. The one is Paul, the other is Simon.

People used to wonder why George William Curtis, the distinguished and gifted editor of Harper's Magazine, entered the lecture field. He was known to have a lucrative position and a considerable income from his writings; and so it seemed strange to many people that he should take up lecturing, with its inconveniences and risks. Some were inclined to regard him as mercenary, but on his death the explanation appeared. Years before, so it is said, Mr. Curtis had engaged in a business enterprise with a friend which proved unfortunate for both. It was in order to meet all the obligations incurred by the firm which bore his name that necessitated his going on those extended lecture tours; and Mr. Curtis lived long enough to retire from the lecture platform—and that, too, after he had paid every dollar of indebtedness, with interest. Some might say that is superfluous honesty, and yet many men there are to-day who would do this very thing Mr. Curtis did, and as a matter of fact the number of men who have done so in the past is not small. Indeed, there are men living in our midst who are striving to do this self same thing. But all men do not manifest the same spirit in this otherwise noble task. One man will act as if he were a bond slave, and while he is faithful to his duty, does it in a cheerless, heartless manner, apparently finding nothing in his hard experience to rejoice in or be thankful for. He goes about his task as Simon bore the cross—cursing the luck that brought him to the hour, and full of bitterness and resentment on account of it. Without heart or inspiration, and without comfort or joy, he takes up his cross and trudges toward Calvary. On the other hand, there are men to whom these heavy tasks become an inspiration and a source of strength; who are finding their happiness and their development in carrying the cross, a happiness and a development that they would otherwise never have known.

If you and I are to have the Paul spirit of courage and contentment, even while we stagger under the heavy cross, it can only be by the way of the Paul attitude toward God and the Paul relationship to Jesus Christ. This is the same Paul who wrote, "We are children of God and if children then heirs; heirs of God and joint heirs with Christ;" the same Paul who wrote, "All things works together for good to them who love God." Afterward Simon of Cyrene understood the cross of Christ, and then he became a Paul. Though the authorities turned him out of the synagogue as defiled, though he and his family became ostracised, it mattered little to them, since they could clearly see how great a good had come to them in the form of misfortune.

And whatever may be the form of the weight of the cross laid upon us in this life, my friends, let us remember these two things: That it is possible, like Paul, the apostle, to find the inspiration and joy of our lives in the cross; and, further, that it must be so if our attitude toward God is one of faith and obedience and our relationship to Jesus that of a loyal and loving disciple.

The only way you can make some people listen to reason is with a club.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR SEPTEMBER 20.

Subject: Abstinence From Evil, 1 Peter iv., 1-11—Golden Text, Eph. v., 18—Memory Verses, 1-2—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. The true life (vs. 1, 2). 1. "Forasmuch." Compare 3:18. The apostle points us to Christ's sufferings as an example. "Arm yourselves." With a resolution such as animated him to suffer all the evils to which you may be exposed in the body, and particularly to suffer death, if called by God to do so for your religion. For this will be armor-proof against all your enemies. There is still fighting, for sin will be molesting you; though wounded to death, yet will it struggle for life and seek to wound its enemy; it will assault the graces that are in you. You may take the Lord's promise for victory; that shall not fail; but do not promise yourself ease in the way, for that will not hold. "He that hath suffered," etc. It is only by a severe conflict in which you must be armed with a readiness to suffer with Christ, that the power of sin over you can be made to cease.

2. "No longer should live." Referring to the preceding clause, "Arm yourselves with the same mind that was in Christ, in order to live no longer in the flesh to the lusts of men, but to the will of God." We cannot deliver ourselves from the filth of sin; but when we are renewed, taking on a likeness of Christ, then we are armed against the lusts and defilements of the world. "To the will of God." This will be a new life. The only true way to live is to live in harmony with the will of God. What He wills is best and to the Christian is "good and acceptable" (Rom. 12:2).

II. The old life (vs. 3, 4). 3. "May suffice." A gentle way of saying we have spent too long a time in our sins. "Of the Gentiles." The term Gentiles here means evil ones; intemperate, wicked and wanton; indulging in every sin forbidden by God and man. "Excess of wine," etc. Intemperance was a curse in the apostle's day, as well as in our own. He utters against it condemnation of no uncertain sound. Every person and especially every man of God should be outspoken against intemperance. "Abominable idolatries." In an age when sensuality was wrought into all forms of literature and art, was blazoned shamelessly in the decorations of private houses, and enshrined in the temples of the gods, the contrast of a chaste and Godly conversation in the Christian community witnessed for the saving and cleansing power of the Gospel. The exhortations of the apostles at once testify of this contrast, and urge that it be made emphatic.

4. "Think it strange." It is strange to the carnal man to see the child of God disdain the pleasures of sin; he knows not the higher and purer pleasures that the Christian is called to. "Excess of riot." Rather, "same slough of debauchery." "Speaking evil of you." The wicked and dissolute always have a sneer for those who refuse to share in their evil doings. The wicked do not hesitate to speak falsely when they meet a Christian.

III. An account to be rendered to God (vs. 5, 6). 5. "Shall give account." He hath the day set; and it shall surely come, though they think it far off. Though the wicked themselves forget their scoffs against the godly, and though the Christian slights them and lets them pass, they pass not so; they are all registered; and the great court-day shall call them to account for all these riots and excesses, and withal for all their reproaches of the godly that would not run with them in these ways. "Ready to judge." See chap. 1:6. As the salvation of the godly is fully arranged, so is the judgment of their calumniators, whether living or dead.

6. "The Gospel preached also." They that formerly received the Gospel received it upon these terms. And they are now dead; all the pain of dying is over for them. If they had not died to their sins by the Gospel, they had died in them, and so died eternally. It is therefore a wise prevention to have sin judged and put to death in us before we die. If we will not part with sin, if we die in it and with it, we shall perish forever; but if it die first, before us, then we live forever. "Live . . . to God." A bitter fountain sends forth bitter waters; a sweet fountain, waters that are sweet. A soul living in God will show that life by action. If the heart be right in the sight of Jehovah, the outward man will reflect His image.

IV. Various exhortations (vs. 7-11). 7. "End . . . at hand." This might have been said at any point of the world's duration. To the eternal Lord that made it and appointed its period, a thousand years are as one day. We think a thousand years a great matter in respect of our short life. But what is the utmost length of time, were it millions of years, to a thought of eternity? To reach man the end of all things is, even after our measure, at hand; for when he dies the world ends for him. "Be sober, and watch unto prayer." Sobriety is the friend of watchfulness, and prayer of both. When the affections are kept quietly under control, and care is taken that even in lawful things they follow the world but lightly; when the necessary duties of this life are done faithfully, yet with a mind free and disengaged, then the soul can more easily turn to spiritual things, and be ready continually for divine meditation and prayer.

8. "Above all things." Paul puts love at the head of the Christian graces, in his matchless chapter on charity (1 Cor. 13). Peter likewise does the same. Paul goes so far as to say, "Love is the fulfilling of the law." Charity must be as the crown, or the outer garment. It must be used by the Christian as the most important and most distinguished Christian virtue. Love is the essence of religion. It must be at work in the heart and shown in the life, or all other things will amount to nothing. It is above all in value, because it comes from God, and is the one thing that we may keep through life and carry to heaven with us. "Cover . . . sins." It delights not in undue disclosing of brethren's failings, and doth not expose them willingly to the eyes of others.

9-11. "Hospitality." As would often be necessary toward the suffering. "Without grudging." Not murmuring at the cost or trouble. "The gift." Endowment of any kind, but especially that conferred by the Holy Spirit—money, ability, influence or whatever God has given. "Good stewards." Whatever we have is to be "ministered" to others as God may direct. We are His stewards. What we call our own came from God and belongs to God, and we should, as "good stewards," use it to His glory. If we have an opportunity to vote against the saloon and fail to do so, instead of ministering good to others we will be putting a curse upon them. "As the oracles." Those who speak for God must speak His words, what He reveals to them; they must speak the truth as revealed in the holy Scriptures. "Minister." This may refer to service in general. Our ability is the limit of our obligation.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

"Cy" Young's stick work this season is remarkable.

Gessler has taken McCreery's place in Brooklyn's right field.

It is claimed in St. Louis that Hedrick is playing for his release.

Pitcher Fred Falkenburg has been released by the Pittsburg Club.

Manager Clarke has decided to cut out all exhibition games for September.

The Detroit Club has transferred Outfielder Courtney to the Buffalo Club.

Player-Manager George Wrigley has signed with New Orleans for next year.

Buffalo has signed Jack Thiery, the utility player recently released by Newark.

John McGraw has held the New York team in form this season better than was expected.

Pitcher Al. Orth has this season played every position on the Washington team except catcher.

Substitute Infielder Otto Jordan's conscientious, steady work has made him popular with Brooklyn patrons.

Fred Tenney will have one of the lowest records among the first basemen this season. He has made a lot of errors.

Manager Burnham, of Newark, admits that his star third baseman, Arthur Devlin, has been sold to the New York National League Club.

Freeman and Hickman are the heaviest American League hitters, Bradley third, Seybold fourth, Parent fifth, Davis sixth and Collins and Ryan tied for seventh.

Catcher Abbott, of the Clevelands, was married last week under his right name of Winbigler. His fellow players did not know that he was traveling under an alias.

LABOR WORLD.

Over 175,000 persons are employed in making cigars in Germany.

The Brewery Workers Association has a membership of 33,000 members.

Stationary engineers are advocating a movement toward the establishment of a sick benefit fund.

Public school teachers at Toronto, Can., are talking of forming a union for the purpose of improving wages.

Eight thousand men employed on the river front at New Orleans, La., were recently locked out by the steamship companies.

The ordinary man's wages in factories in Germany are from ten to twelve and one-half cents an hour, or from $1 to $1.25 for ten hours' work.

City letter carriers at Omaha and rural free delivery carriers throughout Nebraska are preparing to make a strong fight for increase in compensation, based on the cost of living.

A plan has been suggested in England for the erection of a sanatorium for the reception of tuberculosis patients on terms that would be within the means of the working classes.

San Francisco, Cal., Street Car Men's Union has determined to take care of its own sick and injured members. A fund has been established and $1200 per month will be added through a fifty-cent monthly assessment.

The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers has shown the most phenomenal growth in the past eighteen months, 494 new unions having been chartered and 33,000 men added to the ranks. The membership is now nearly 70,000.

According to the Labor Commissioner of Michigan, there has been an increase in the membership of trade unions in the past year of over 400 per cent. Wages have been increased over fourteen cents a day, and forty per cent. of the unions have shortened the hours of work.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

Cresceus will be paced by an automobile in the future.

There is talk of a mile track near Pittsburg, Pa., with all the modern improvements.

Canadian-bred horses have won many races this season throughout the United States.

A ten mile record for steam machines has been made at the Cleveland (Ohio) automobile meet.

E. E. Smathers' Billy Buck won the Roger Williams $10,000 guaranteed trot at Providence, R. I.

Star Hal won the $10,000 Park Brew pacing race at Providence's (R. I.) Grand Circuit meeting.

The Epsom Derby for 1905 has closed with 282 subscribers. The Oaks of the same year has 229 entries.

F. B. Alexander has won first prize in the singles in the open lawn tennis tournament at Roselle, N. J.

Eugenia Burch won the Reapers' Stake and Lady Amelia the Dash Stake at the Coney Island Jockey Club course.

Leander Rowing Club's eight-oared crew won the international challenge cup at the Cork International Regatta this year. It was the only English crew present and was opposed by Dublin University. Leander won by about four lengths.

J. B. King, America's best all-around cricketer, who was injured while playing a match at Manheim, Pa., will, according to his medical adviser, be well enough to play in the international matches against the Kent County eleven this fall.

Perry T. W. Hale, a former full back on the Yale eleven, has been engaged to coach the Ohio State University football eleven during the season. John A. Hart, a former Yale half back, will coach Amherst, and former Captain Charles Gould will coach the Annapolis Naval Academy eleven.

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.			
The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2½c. per quart.			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra	$ —	@$	20
Firsts	18	@	19½
Seconds	16	@	17½
State dairy tubs, firsts	17	@	18
Imitation creamery	15	@	17
Factory, thirds to firsts	13½	@	15½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	10½	@	10⅝
Small	10⅝	@	10⅞
Part skims, good to prime	5½	@	6¾
Part skims, common	3	@	5
Full skims	1½	@	2
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	24	@	27
State and Penn	24	@	27
Western—Choice	21	@	23
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1902	2 95	@	3 00
Medium, choice, 1902	—	@	2 20
Pea, choice, 1902	2 25	@	2 27½
Red kidney, choice, 1902	3 20	@	3 25
White kidney, choice, 1902	2 65	@	2 70
Yellow eye, choice, 1902	2 80	@	2 95
Lima, Cal., 1902	2 45	@	2 50
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Codling, per bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Fancy red, per bbl	2 50	@	3 25
Twenty Ounce, per bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Gravenstein, per bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Grapes, Del., per carrier	60	@	80
Niagara, per carrier	60	@	85
Concord, per carrier	50	@	75
Pears, Seckel, per bbl	2 50	@	4 50
Bartlett, per bbl	2 00	@	4 50
Huckleberries, per qt	5	@	9
Peaches, per basket	35	@	1 25
Plums, per 8-lb. basket	5	@	25
Muskmelons, per box	25	@	75
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl	6 00	@	6 50
Watermelons, per 100	3 00	@	12 00
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	—	@	13
Spring chickens, per lb	13	@	13½
Roosters, per lb	—	@	8
Turkeys, per lb	12	@	13
Ducks, per pair	40	@	75
Geese, per pair	90	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	20	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	14	@	16
Fowls, Western, per lb	12½	@	13
Chickens, State, per lb	8	@	15
Broilers, Phila., per lb	17	@	20
Ducks, spring, per lb	13	@	17
Geese, spring, per lb	—	@	17
Squabs, per dozen	1 50	@	2 50
HOPS.			
State, 1902, choice, per lb	24½	@	26
1901, choice, per lb	19	@	20
Common to good	13	@	16
Pacific Coast, 1902, choice	24½	@	26
1901, choice, per lb	19	@	20
Common to good	13	@	16
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay, prime, per 100 lb	—	@	92½
No. 1, per 100 lb	87½	@	90
No. 2, per 100 lb	80	@	85
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	65	@	75
Straw, long rye	75	@	1 10
SUNDRIES.			
Beeswax, prime, per lb	—	@	30
Maple sugar, per lb	9	@	10½
Maple syrup, per gallon	60	@	80
Honey, clover, per lb	11	@	14
Extracted, per lb	6	@	7
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, L. I., per bbl	1 62	@	2 00
Jersey, per bag	1 50	@	1 65
Sweets, per bbl	1 75	@	3 25
Turnips, per bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Tomatoes, per box	25	@	1 00
Egg plant, per crate	50	@	65
Squash, per bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Peas, per bag	50	@	1 50
Onions, State, per bbl	2 25	@	3 00
Conn., white, per bbl	3 00	@	4 50
Orange Co., red, per bag	1 50	@	2 50
Peppers, per box	25	@	40
Lettuce, per case	1 00	@	1 75
String beans, per basket	50	@	1 50
Cabbages, L. I., per 100	4 00	@	6 00
Cucumbers, per bushel	75	@	1 25
Cucumber pickles, per 1000	2 00	@	5 00
Lima beans, per bag	1 00	@	1 75
Corn, per 100	75	@	2 50
Celery, per dozen	5	@	35
Beets, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	3 00
Carrots, per bbl	75	@	1 25
Brussels sprouts, per qt	5	@	12
Cauliflower, per bbl	1 50	@	3 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	3 90	@	4 30
Spring patents	4 85	@	5 15
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	94⅝
No. 2 red	—	@	87⅞
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	60
Oats, No. 2	—	@	39
No. 2 white	—	@	42
Rye, Western	—	@	62
State	56	@	57
Lard, city	8	@	8½
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6½	@	8½
Calves, city dressed	8½	@	12½
Country dressed	5	@	11
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 00	@	4 00
Lambs, per 100 lb	5 50	@	6 75
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	5 65	@	6 50
Country dressed, per lb	8½	@	9½

CORN CROP OUTLOOK.

Needed Rain Falls in the Northwest and in Kansas—Danger of Frost.

Chicago.—There was no noteworthy development in the outlook for the corn crop. General rains were reported in the Northwest, but not very heavy. The temperature continued high, but light frosts were predicted in Nebraska, Kansas and the Dakotas.

Topeka, Kan.—Rain fell over all the State of Kansas. The late corn was in need of moisture. With two weeks of warm weather Kansas will make a great crop of corn. There is some danger from frost.

Autumn Begins Well.

The autumn begins with business active everywhere except among the cotton mills, though it is not all that could be desired among the woolen mills. Speaking generally, manufacturing plants are busy, with plenty of orders ahead, and the distribution of goods is proceeding on an enormous scale. Dun's index figure shows a very slight increase in general prices during last month.

Short Salmon Pack.

The Pacific Coast pack of salmon this year is 1,000,000 cases smaller than last year and 2,000,000 cases short of the output in 1901.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

LATTA GROVE.

Both of Wagner's stave mills are again in operation.

Ora Quarry is hauling staves from Wagner's lower mill.

Lary Bowman and John Crownover caught four 'coons last week.

H. A. Monihen went to Miller's cider works on Monday with a big load of apples.

The present warm weather gives the farmers time to get their fall crops into the ground.

His Life Saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

"B. L. Byer, a well-known cooper of this town, says he believes Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy saved his life last summer. He had been sick a month with what the doctors call bilious dysentery, and could get nothing to do him any good until he tried this remedy. It gave him immediate relief," says B. T. Little, merchant, Hancock, Md. For sale by J. G. Gillam; James O. Heaton, Cassville.

SHAVER'S CREEK.

Miss Mame Mierley is attending school at Huntingdon.

Miss Edith Miller spent Saturday and Sunday at Altoona.

Miss Mae Hamer, of this place, went to the sea shore last week. We wish her a pleasant time.

C. B. Smith and bride returned home last Tuesday evening. They report having had a very fine time.

The wet weather has put the farmers back with their seeding. This will be a busy week in this section.

Samuel Smith, Miles Smith and Will Wright, of Trough Creek, came to this valley Sunday evening. They make a happy trio.

A Remarkable Record.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has a remarkable record. It has been in use for over thirty years, during which time many million bottles have been sold and used. It has long been the standard and main reliance in the treatment of croup in thousands of homes, yet during all this time no case has ever been reported to the manufacturers in which it failed to effect a cure. When given as soon as the child becomes hoarse or even as soon as the croupy cough appears, it will prevent the attack. It is pleasant to take, many children like it. It contains no opium or other harmful substances and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by J. G. Gillam; James O. Heaton, Cassville.

TOUR TO THE PACIFIC COAST

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Meeting National Bankers' Association.

On account of the meeting of the National Bankers' Association, to be held at San Francisco, Cal., October 20 to 23, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company offers a personally-conducted tour to the Pacific Coast at remarkably low rates.

This tour will leave New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other points on the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburg, Wednesday, October 14, by special train of the highest grade Pullman equipment. A quick run westward to San Francisco will be made, via Chicago, Omaha, Cheyenne, and Ogden.

Five days will be devoted to San Francisco, allowing ample opportunity to visit the near-by coast resorts. Returning, stops will be made at Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, Denver, and St. Louis. The party will reach New York on the evening of October 31.

Round-trip rate, covering all expenses for eighteen days, except five days spent in San Francisco, $190.

Rates from Pittsburg will be $5.00 less.

For full information apply to Ticket Agents, or Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa. 9-9-3t

Fearful Odds against Him.

Bedridden, alone and destitute. Such in brief was the condition of an old soldier by name of J. J. Havens, Versailles, O. For years he was troubled with Kidney disease and neither doctors nor medicines gave him relief. At length he tried Electric Bitters. It put him on his feet in short order and now he testifies, "I'm on the road to complete recovery." Best on earth for Liver and Kidney troubles and all forms of Stomach and Bowel Complaints. Only 50c. Guaranteed by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Marriage Licenses.

Andrew C. Tyson, Barree, and Edith B. Stryker, Petersburg.

Robert Wiley Bailey, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mary Belle Thompson, Spruce Creek.

Fred J. Beck, Philadelphia, and Blanche Murphy, Rockhill.

McLeonard Harrington and Mary J. Bennett, both of Frederica, Delaware.

C. W. Harpster and Agnes Banks, both of Spruce Creek.

C. C. Brant and Josephine M. McKelvey, both of Ligonier.

Harry Pressler and Martha A. Fisher, bote of Huntingdon.

Harry S. Wilson and Catharine Brown, both of Springfield township.

Thomas Lloyd Frank and Clara May Henry, both of Graysville.

A. L. Carothers, Saxton, and Nancy Kennedy, Riddlesburg.

John M. Price and Effie Banks, both of Mill Creek.

Lemuel F. Kough, Saltillo, and Maggie Bollinger, Three Springs.

Harry D. Trout, Robertsdale, and Annie M. Hoover, Cassville.

Robert A. Coons, Concord, Franklin county, and Sadie Culbertson, Mount Union.

Newton Snyder and Gertrude Norris, both of Shade Gap.

S. P. Bennett and Mary Wench, both of Huntingdon.

Vaughn C. Snyder and Mary C. Numer, both of Huntingdon.

R. Valjean, West Huntingdon, and Mildred A. Bouse, Tyrone.

John Phillips, Hopewell township, and Lizzie Russel, Lincoln township.

A Boy's Wild Ride for Life.

With family around expecting him to die, and a son riding for life, 18 miles, to get Dr. Kings's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, W. H. Brown, of Leesville, Ind., endured death's agonies from asthma; but this wonderful medicine gave instant relief and soon cured him. He writes: "I now sleep soundly every night." Like marvelous cures of Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Coughs, Cold and Grip prove its matchless merit for all Throat and Lung troubles. Guaranteed bottles 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons' store.

—The Perry County railroad was sold at Philadelphia on Monday at public auction for $75,000. The purchaser was a local attorney who declined to say what he represented but it is believed that the road was bought by the Pennsylvania Railroad company. The sale was to satisfy a mortgage dated July 1, 1862, amounting to $147,523, held by the Real Estate Trust company of Philadelphia. The road extends from Duncannon, where it connects with the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, to Landisburg a distance of about twenty-three miles.

Stomach Trouble.

"I have been troubled with my stomach for the past four years," says D. L. Beach, of Clover Nook Farm, Greenfield, Mass. "A few days ago I was induced to buy a box of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. I have taken part of them and feel a great deal better." If you have any trouble with your stomach try a box of these Tablets. You are certain to be pleased with the result. Price 25 cents. For sale by J. G. Gillam; James O. Heaton, Cassville.

Coinage of Pennies Stopped.

No more cents are to be made by the United States mint at Philadelphia for at least a year, unless a special order is issued from the United States treasury at Washington. This is the latest announcement from Washington, due to the enormous production in the last five years, 3,000,000,393 pennies having been shipped from the Philadelphia mint, which is the only one that coins the one cent pieces, to various parts of the country. Between July 1, 1902, and June 1, 1903, 89,600,000 cents were coined.

"All My Need."

Though I am weak, 'tis strength to know
The arm beneath me is not so.
My weakness renders me secure;
The hiding place it seeks is sure.

Though I get lost and go astray,
My travel guide knows all my way.
My wayward feet may heedless be,
But He ne'er loses sight of me.

Though danger hover by my path,
Defense for me my Keeper hath.
I may not see, I may not know,
But He is nearer than my foe.

Though I lack wisdom—simple, blind—
Of Him I yet may seek and find.
I ask. He always gives it me,
Upbraiding not, abundant, free.

While I can nothing do alone.
Together with the Mighty One
I can do all things, since His power
Sufficient is for every hour.

When tribulation is my lot
The Comforter forsakes me not.
The world brings conflict. He gives peace.
He speaks. The winds and tempests cease.

Though I am poor, He maketh me
Richer than kings and princes be,
For I have all things and abound.
The pearl of greatest price I've found.

Though I the silent vale must tread,
Its shadow hath for me no dread.
Death's twilight sunrise will become,
And wings of light will bear me home.

He who supplieth all my need
As here the pilgrim path I tread
Will be my Good—and only He—
And this is heaven, I know, for me.

—Rev. A. Parke Burgess, D. D.

What Heaven Is.

A mother in bitter grief, being over her dying child, was trying to soothe it by talking about heaven. She spoke of the glory there, of the brightness glowing all around, of the shining countenances of the holy angels; but presently a little voice stopped her, saying, "I should not like to be there, mother, for the light hurts my eyes." Then she changed the subject of her description and spoke of the songs above, of the harpers harping on their golden harps, of the voices as the sound of many waters, of the new song which they sang before the throne; but the child said, "Mother, I cannot bear any noise." Grieved and disappointed at her failure to speak words of comfort, she took the little one from its restless bed and infolded it in her arms with all the tenderness of a mother's love. Then, as the little sufferer lay there, near to all it loved best in the world, this whisper came: "Mother, if heaven is like this, may Jesus take me there!" —Archdeacon Sinclair.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.
Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. W. WITHINGTON,
PENSION ATTORNEY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Pension claims of Ex-Soldiers of Civil and Spanish wars, and claims of widows carefully prosecuted. Office near U. S. Pension Office. Address, Station G. 2m

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

Are You Thinking
Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Stage - Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville - and - Mapleton.
The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.
J. FRANK PARK.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,
Successor to Dr. G. L. Robb,
509 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.
Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.
Telephone connection. 8-1-00-tf

Central Banking Co.
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W. T. BELL, Cashier
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Stockholders Individually Liable.

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OF HUNTINGDON.
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Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

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Discount Day—Wednesday.
We solicit your account and will give your business prompt, accurate and considerate attention.
Telephone No. 82. 5-28-02-yr.

Our Great Guarantee: Satisfaction or Money Back.

ALL-WOOL CLOTHES FOR BOYS
AT
Lowest Possible Prices.

When we announced some time ago that every suit and pair of pants in our Boys' Department would henceforth be strictly all-wool, some people doubted that we could matntain all-wool quality at these prices:

25c a pair for all-wool pants, $2.50 for an all-wool suit (ages 3 to 16).

But we can and do continue to sell all-wool suits and pants at these prices, well made goods, up to date in style and great for wear. Just try a pair of 25c pants or a $2.50 suit on your boy and see how much wear you get for the money.

Speaking of wear, we can recommend our trousers at $2 as the best wearing trousers made to sell at that price. It'll take you a long time to discover any wear-out to them, and they're handsome enough for business or dress. Stripe effects, dark shades, variety of patterns.

J. G. Isenberg & Son,
Always Reliable.
Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. Wright. L. M. Dell.
Wright & Dell.

While we do not change our advertisement nor quote prices each week, yet we are changing goods with the seasons, always keeping in line both in goods and prices as our constantly increasing trade will attest.

Our customers find that they can get what they want right here, and they find that our goods are right and our prices are right.

We thank you for your patronage and solicit a continuance of the same.

Very respectfully,
WRIGHT & DELL,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.
August 10, 1903.

May, 1884. **B. O'Connor & Sons.** July, 1903.

Always First to Reduce Prices.

A Sweep in Shoes.

We find we have many shoes of only one or two pairs of a kind. These shoes we have placed on our counters at one-half price.

50c for $1.00 shoes 75c for $1.50 shoes
63c for $1.25 shoes $1.00 for $2.00 shoes

Men's shoes in numbers 8, 9, 10 only. Ladies' shoes in numbers 2½, 3, 3½ only. Misses' shoes in numbers 11 to 2.

CUT PRICES IN OUR REGULAR STOCK.

Don't miss this sale. It is money in your pocket.

Sugar, 4½c, 5c and 5½c per pound.
Two-Ply Tar Roofing, 75c per roll.

Another lot Lawn Swings, Benches, Porch Chairs and Hammocks.

Corn, Oats and Barley Feed, $1.40; Pure Corn Chop, $1.40; Buckeye Wheat Feed, $1.35; Quaker Dairy Feed, $1.25; Victor Corn and Oats Chop, $1.25. Remember, others charge you more money for 95 lbs.; our sacks guaranteed to weigh 100 pounds.

$5. Will buy 40 yds. seamless matting. Better ones at $6, $7, $8, $10.
$1. Will buy best Screen Doors complete—hinges, pull, etc.
$5. Will buy 20 yards good carpet.
$3.75 Per M for No. 1, 18 inch Hemlock shingles.

Seven Houses and Lots for Sale,
PRICES $350 TO $1500 EACH.
Also a number of good lots on Upper and Lower Main street, Railroad street and Bridge street.
Any one can buy or build a home nearly as cheap as renting and moving every year.

B. O'Connor & Sons.
Mapleton Depot, Pa., Aug. 4, 1903.

ADVERTISE IN THE ITEM.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Sept. 16, 1903.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 24, 1903.

	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. Night	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly P.M.
New York:						
W. 23d St. Sta.	7 55	12 10	. . . . .		8 55	5 55
Desb's St. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . . . .		9 00	6 00
Cort'dtSt. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . . . .		9 00	6 00
Philadelphia	11 20	4 25	7 10	8 40	11 40	8 25
Washington	10 40	. . . . .		7 50	10 50	7 15
Baltimore	11 55	4 44	. . .	8 52	12 00	8 30

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	2 50	8 00	11 48	11 45	3 10	5 00	11 00
Rockville	. .	8 12	11 59	.	. .	5 12	. .
Marysville.	f3 04	8 17	12 03	. .	. .	5 17	. .
Duncannon	f3 18	8 35	12 16	. .	3 35	5 34	. .
Newport	f3 40	9 05	12 37	. .	3 55	6 02	. .
Millerst'wn	. .	9 14	f12 45	. .	. .	6 12	. .
Thom's't'n	. .	9 25	f12 53	. .	. .	6 22	. .
Port Royal	f4 13	9 43	f 1 07	. .	f4 22	6 39	. .
Mifflin	4 18	9 48	1 11	. .	4 27	6 45	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	4 40	10 14	1 30	1 10	4 46	7 08	. .
McVeytown	f5 02	10 39	1 48	. .	N5 04	7 32	. .
N. Hamilt'n	f5 21	11 01	f 2 04	. .	. .	7 52	. .
Mt. Union	f5 27	11 07	2 08	. .	5 25	7 58	. .
Mapleton	f5 33	11 13	f 2 14	. .	. .	8 05	. .
Huntingdon	5 50	11 32	2 29	2 01	5 44	8 23	. .
Petersburg.	f6 07	11 47	2 43	. .	. .	8 37	. .
Birm'gham.	f6 35	12 13	3 07	. .	G6 14	8 59	. .
Tyrone	6 42	12 20	3 12	2 40	6 19	9 05	. .
Bellwood	7 07	12 41	3 29	. .	6 37	9 22	. .
Altoona	7 30	1 00	3 45	3 10	6 55	9 40	2 20
Pittsburg	12 10	5 45	8 35	6 55	10 45	1 50	5 35
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

"N" stops on signal to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and east and south of Harrisburg.

"G" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona and Pitttsburg as follows: 1.40 a. m., 12.55, 7.15, and 11.55 p. m. daily.

Week days.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly P.M.
Pittsburg	. .	3 00	3 00	8 00	. .	12 45	4 50
Altoona	5 00	6 25	7 05	11 43	1 45	5 55	9 05
Bellwood	f5 12	. .	7 20	f11 55	1 59	6 10	9 19
Tyrone	5 24	6 47	7 37	12 06	2 16	6 27	9 33
Birm'gham	f5 28	. .	7 43	d12 10	2 22	6 32	h9 38
Petersburg.	f5 46	. .	8 07	. .	2 46	f6 56	. .
Huntingdon	5 57	7 17	8 20	12 37	3 00	7 10	10 12
Mapleton	f6 11	. .	8 36	. .	3 18	7 24	. .
Mt. Union	f6 17	. .	8 42	f12 56	3 25	7 29	f10 32
N. Hamilton	f6 22	. .	8 46	. .	3 32	7 34	. .
McVeytown.	6 40	. .	9 05	f1 16	3 53	f7 51	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	7 00	f8 05	9 27	1 35	4 18	8 10	11 16
Mifflin	7 22	. .	9 48	f1 52	4 42	8 30	f11 37
Port Royal	7 27	. .	9 52	. .	4 48	8 34	. .
Thom's't'n	7 42	. .	10 08	. .	5 07	f8 48	. .
Millerstown.	7 51	. .	10 18	. .	5 17	f8 57	. .
Newport	8 00	. .	10 28	. .	5 29	9 05	. .
Duncannon.	8 27	. .	10 52	. .	5 57	f9 29	. .
Marysville	8 44	. .	11 07	. .	6 15	f9 43	. .
Rockville	8 48	. .	11 12	. .	6 22	f9 48	. .
Harrisburg	9 00	9 30	11 25	3 10	6 35	10 00	1 00

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Baltimore	. . .	12 10	*3 11	6 00	9 45	2 20	. .
Washington	. .	1 15	*4 10	7 15	10 55	3 45	. .
Philadelphia	11 48	12 17	*3 17	6 23	10 20	. .	4 25
New York:							
Desb's St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	. .	7 13
Cort'dt St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	. .	7 13
W. 23d St.	2 15	3 00	*6 00	9 40	. .	. .	7 15
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Additional trains are run as under:

Leave Pittsburg 9.00 p. m. daily, Altoona 1.05 a. m., Huntingdon 1.58 a. m.; arrive Harrisburg 4.20 a. m., Philadelphia 7.17 a. m.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 a. m. daily, Altoona 11.08 a. m., Tyrone 11.32 a. m., Huntingdon 12.04 p. m., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.08 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p. m., Washington 7.15 p. m.

*Week days only. "d" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops only on signal, or notice to agent or conductor, to receive or discharge passengers.

"N" stops only on signal or notice to conductor to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and points east and south of Harrisburg.

"m" coach section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"h" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week days.

For McClure 6.10 p. m. week days.

For Milroy 7.40 a. m., 1.50 and 4 50 p. m. week days.

For Reedsville 7.40 a. m., 1.50, 4.50 and 5.25 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 a. m. and 5.55 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8.35 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield, Curwensville and Grampain, 8.20 a. m., 3.25 and 6.50 p. m. week days, and 8.20 a m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 a. m., 12.25 and 7.00 p. m. week days. 8.10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. week days.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punxsutawney 8.00 a. m. and 3.38 p. m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11.08 a. m. and 5.39 p. m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager — J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in Effect June 25, 1903

NORTH	Mail No. 1	Mail No. 3	Irreg. No. 5	Irreg. No. 7
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M'
Robertsdale	6 07	12 40	7 43	4 35
Cook's	6 19	12 52	7 55	4 45
Cole's	6 36	1 04	8 07	4 57
Saltillo	6 59	1 32	8 35	5 19
Three Springs	7 05	1 40	8 43	5 27
* Pogue	7 17	1 50	8 55	5 39
Rockhill	7 32	2 05	9 10	5 51
Shirley	7 47	2 22	. .	. .
* Augh. Mills	7 57	2 31	. .	. .
Mount Union	8 20	2 53	. .	. .
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SOUTH	Mail No. 2	Mail No. 4	Irreg. No. 6	Irreg. No. 8
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Mount Union	9 00	3 50	. .	. .
* Augh. Mills	9 16	4 05	. .	. .
Shirley	9 25	4 13	. .	. .
Rockhill	9 45	4 33	5 40	2 10
* Pogue	9 57	4 47	5 50	2 20
Three Springs	10 10	5 00	6 00	2 30
Saltillo	10 19	5 19	6 06	2 37
Cole's	10 49	5 49	6 36	3 07
Cook's	11 04	6 01	6 48	3 19
Robertsdale	11 19	6 13	7 00	3 31
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST Irreg. No. 12	Mail No. 10	STATIONS		EAST Irreg. No. 9	Mail No. 11
p.m.	a.m.			a.m.	p.m
5 35	7 20	L . . Rockhill . .	A	6 25	4 40
5 28	7 13	. *Blacklog .		6 32	4 47
5 20	7 05	. *Cedar Rock .		6 40	4 55
5 16	7 01	. *Locke Valley.		6 44	4 59
5 10	6 55	. * Shade Gap .		6 50	5 05

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

Has world-wide fame for marvelous cures. It surpasses any other salve, lotion, ointment or balm for Cuts, Corns, Burns, Boils, Sores, Felons, Ulcers, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Chapped Hands, Skin Eruptions; infallible for Piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c at B. O'Connor & Sons.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Sept. 20—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

Topic—Why and how we should bear witness for Christ.—Acts v, 27-32.

Times change with the passing years and centuries. Witness bearing for Christ is very different today from what it was in the time of the apostles in the early Christian centuries and amid the denominational controversies and antagonisms of the later centuries. Then to bear witness for Christ meant the possibility of serious persecution and even martyrdom. But Christian men and women did not falter in their witnessing for these reasons. The apostles, when commanded not to teach in the name of Jesus, kept on teaching, and when brought to task for their disobedience calmly but boldly replied, "We ought to obey God rather than man."

Today we are not called upon to witness for Christ under the same circumstances or at the risk of the apostles and early Christians, and yet the duty of witnessing for Christ is just as incumbent upon us as upon our ancestors in the faith. Methods have changed, but the thing itself has not changed. 1. We should bear witness for Christ because we have been divinely commanded to do so. Christ has commanded us to let our light shine, to confess Him before men, and we also ought to obey God. While there are no men today to command us not to teach in His name, there are often other things to discourage us in our witnessing, but they should not be allowed to have dominion over us. 2. We should bear witness because of what Christ has done. He has died on the cross to save the world from sin, and the world needs to know the facts of His life, death, resurrection, ascension and of His power to save. And, if the world does know, the church must give forth this knowledge, and every Christian should do his part as a witness bearer. 3. We should witness for Christ because we will want Him to confess us. He has promised to confess us if we confess Him, but declares that He will not confess us before our Father in heaven if we do not confess Him upon earth.

As there are different reasons for confessing Christ, so there are different ways of confessing Christ. 1. There is the confessional method, the confessing of Christ by uniting with the visible church of Christ. All who believe in Christ should confess Him in this way, take their stand among the people of God and let the world know where they stand. 2. The conversational method. This is presenting Christ to those who have not accepted Him. We should witness for Him by telling others what He has done for us and leading them to accept Him. 3. The epistolary method. This is the living method, being "living epistles read and known of all men" that we are Christians.

BIBLE READINGS.

Ps. cvii, 1-3; cxiv, 1-12; Dan. vi, 10-28; Matt. v, 14, 15; x, 18-33; Mark viii, 34, 35; Luke xxiv, 45-48; John xii, 42, 43; Acts i, 8; Rom. x, 9-15.

A Short Life.

A short life need not be at all one of but small influence. A short story or sermon has frequently more effect than the more lengthy. It is only speaking from a human standpoint to say that a life is prematurely closed which covers but a portion of the time allotted by the psalmist. Our Lord's public ministry occupied but three short years, yet at their close He declared finished that most stupendous work—the redemption of the world. Great achievements are permitted a few, but boundless opportunities of influence are imposed on all, for we are living epistles known and read of all men, and our living preaches more eloquently than our words. If therefore to live is for Christ to shine in us, our lives are but the working out of the divine plan, and when in accordance with that plan we are called away who shall say that the "Well done!" leaves room for doubt as to the completion of the task assigned?—Thomas Leiper Hodge.

A Perpetual Struggle.

We should see to it that no failure comes to that intrusted to us by careless ess, indifference or lack of personal devotion. The struggle must be perpetual.—Episcopal Recorder.

The Priceless Lesson.

I've learned as days have passed me
Fretting never lifts the load,
And that worry, much or little,
Never smooths an irksome road,
For you know that somehow, always,
Doors are opened, ways are made,
When we work and live in patience
Under all the crosses laid.

He who waters meadow lilies
With the dew from out the sky,
He who feeds the fluttering sparrows
When in need for food they cry,
Never fails to aid His children
In their stress, though great or small,
For His ear is always open
To their faintest faroff call.

—Evening Star.

Bearing the Burden.

Oh, ask not thou, How shall I bear
The burden of tomorrow?
Sufficient for today, its care,
Its evil and its sorrow;
God imparteth by the way
Strength sufficient for the day.

—J. E. Saxby.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Sept. 20, "The Call of Jeremiah." Text, Jer. 1, 4-10.

The thrill of a new thought is one of the most delightful experiences possible to us. The first glimpse of a beautiful landscape awakens keen enjoyment, but a view of some truth never before realized and now bursting unexpectedly on the soul stirs us more deeply than a sunrise flooding wide miles of valley, hills and lakes with light as we look upon it from some towering height.

Higher still than the discovery of a new idea is the glow of a new impulse, the birth of a new ideal. When a soul catches sight of higher possibilities of attainment which it may hope to achieve, of nobler tasks it may strive to accomplish, of better being to which it may come, there is not only outlook given, but there are uplift of passionate desire and determinate setting of purpose to reach up toward the ideal revealed.

This opening of a new world is a real discovery which each soul must make for itself. No other eyes can see it for us, none others ever see it just as we do. It is our discovery. Others must explore for themselves and see their worlds for themselves. We see with our own eyes.

But there is more than this in it. Every such sight and uplift is also insight. It is a view into ourselves, our nature and possibilities. This is far the more significant fact in the case. The real vision is in us and not in the things seen. They are unconscious, inanimate. We discern the beauty, are conscious of it, are moved by it, animated and active. It thrills through us, throbs and glows into recognition. It lives for and in spirit and not merely in material form. This is real worth. Here is its measure of value. It becomes vital and personal. The soul carries to itself and recognizes its capacity, its power and its task. It comes to free activity, becomes born into a larger and more worthy world and can grow to a larger and more worthful self.

But this is not all, nor the best of it. The new idea, the higher ideal, the thrill of emotion and impulse to action, the choice of the better and grasp of the good, are more than sight of an outer world of beauty and value, are more than insight into the realm of personal spirit in self with all its range of worth. They are revelations of Spirit revealing Himself through things to spirits who can think and feel and do and be like Him.

The experience of Jeremiah is not an unnatural one. Unusual it may have been, but it was normal to our nature and should be common. The physical system must come to birth or it has no individual existence in the physical world. The mind must likewise come to individual exercise if its powers or imbecility and idiocy bind fast what intelligence and rationality alone could set free. So must the powers of spirit have birth into conscious, free exercise or the soul can neither see nor hear nor feel the presence of the Divine One. "Ye must be born from above." This is the door of entrance into all heavenly realities here and now, hereafter and ever.

Jeremiah heard God speak, felt Him touch his mouth. Then he could speak also. He understood God's meaning, he thought His thought, felt the thrill of divine feeling and thrust of infinite energy. He could interpret eternal truth into language of human duty and happiness because he had come to himself. That is, God had come to him and into him. God called and he answered. God put His words into his mouth and this made him a prophet—one who speaks before and for God.

In some way, somewhere, at some time, the Divine Spirit calls every human spirit to be His prophet. The crucial questions decisive of destiny for each one are these:

Do you hear?
What do you say?

10-Piece Decorated Toilet Sets at $2.50

A lot of shoes, all kinds at less than wholesale priced. We have a fine line of Queensware, Granite, Tin, Wood, Willow and Nickel ware. Soap (toilet) at 1 cent per cake. Chocolate and Cream Candies at 10 cents per pound at

Yocum's Novelty

Near Postoffice,

Huntingdon, Penna.

William Reed & Sons.

The New Suits for Fall

ARE COMING IN EVERY DAY.

The designers this fall have outdone all previous efforts and have produced styles that will appeal to every woman. There is a touch of newness and originality in every one we are showing.

The long skirted coats have fairly leaped into popularity and the styles we show in both straight and blouse front effects are exceptionally fine.

All suit makers predict the greatest season yet experienced, so you will want a new suit too. Our line contains styles and grades up to $25 to suit any one.

The New Rain Coats

Of Cravenette and Scotch Mixed Shower Proof Cloths are now on display. Every garment is new and of the best style.

All summer lines are being closed out at prices a third to a half less than formerly.

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

Prices are Reduced

ALL THROUGH THE STORE.

In order to make room for new goods now coming in, we have reduced prices on all Dress Goods.

Dress Goods that was 25c yd., reduced to 15c yd.
Best Calicos reduced to 5c and 6c per yd.
Ginghams reduced to 5c and 6c per yd.
Muslin, yd wide, from 5c to 8c per yard.

BOYS' SUITS, Ages 5 to 12 Years

Regular prices ranged from $1.25 to $3.50; will be sold regardless of cost. Persons desiring to buy Boys' Suits have the opportunity here of receiving double value for their money. Come early as they will not be here long at the greatly reduced prices at which we are offering them.

GROCERIES.

Package Coffee,	11c per pound.
Loose Coffee,	15c per pound.
Granulated Sugar,	5½c per pound.
Soft White Sugar,	5c per pound.
EVAPORATED FRUIT.	
Extra Fine Peaches,	10c per pound.
Apricots,	10c per pound.
Best California Prunes	10c per pound.

Visit our store and examine goods. You will find prices right.

Main St J. G. GILLAM, Mapleton.

FOR SALE AT SARIFICE, or will be rented—150-acre farm in Union township, 2½ miles from Mill Creek; 100 acres cultivated, 50 acres timber; together with separate peach orchard and 85 acres timber, good buildings, and abundance all kinds fruit. S. A. ANDERSON, Mill Creek, Pa. 9-2-2mos

FOR SALE—A small farm of about fifty acres in Union township, about one mile from Mill Creek on road leading to Smith valley and Trough Creek valley. Well watered and adopted to fruit or truck farming. House, barn and other outbuildings. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For further particulars call on or address, CHARLES W. WEAVER, Mill Creek, Pa. 8-19-2mos

PUBLIC SALE.—The elegant farm belonging to the estate of James Wilson, situate five miles from Huntingdon and one mile from Mill Creek, will be offered at public sale on the premises on October 15, 1903, at 1.30 o'clock. This farm contains 220 acres, about 150 acres cleared and the balance in timber. It has thereon a brick dwelling house and bank barn, good water and two orchards. A good part of the cleared land is good bottom land. Also a tract of timber land adjoining, containing 171 acres and 141 perches and allowance. Over 100 acres of this tract contains oak and pine saw timber. For further particulars and terms of sale see hand bills or address JOHN WILSON or J. R. & W. B. SIMPSON, Huntingdon, Pa.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MOUNT UNION, PA.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus, $2,500.

Officers:

A. B. Gillam, President.
T. A. Appleby, Vice President.
G. B. M. Kepler, Cashier,

Directors:

A. B. Gillam, T. A. Appleby, C. B. Bush, M. D., Benj. O'Connor, Bruce Yocum, R. B. Campbell, W. G. Ewing, M. W. Isenberg, W. J. Campbell, M. D.

Household individual banks furnished on application.

A general banking business done.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.

Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

FOR SALE—A good milch cow, quiet and gentle. For further particulars call on or address Mrs. E. Werts, Mapleton Depot, Pa. tf

FOR SALE—A good Brick House with seven rooms, lot 50x150 feet, situate in Mapleton Borough. ALSO two lots 50x150, each adjoining the above lot. A good chance either for a home or investment. These lots are all planted with the choicest fruit trees and vines, it being the George Godard homestead. Inquire of or write B. FRANK GODARD, executor, Huntingdon, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of M. P. Truax, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of M. P. Truax, late of Mapleton borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

H. H. SWOPE, Administrator.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Sept. 16, 1903. 6t.

FISHER'S

Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's Penn Street Bakery, Huntingdon, Pa.

BLOOD SPILLED IN BEIRUT

Lives and Property of Americans in Danger of Destruction.

TURKS BLAMED FOR OUTBREAK

Minister Leishman, at Constantinople, Instructed to Require Absolute Protection For Our Citizens—Squadron to Be Kept at Beirut Indefinitely—Sanguinary Fighting in the Syrian City.

Paris, France.—A dispatch to the Temps from Constantinople, giving additional details of the outbreak at Beirut, says that when the soldiers and police sought to stop the encounter between the Mussulmans and Christians, which occurred near the Orthodox Church, the fighting became general, and resulted in thirty persons being killed or wounded. The soldiers lost one man killed and had three men wounded.

Washington, D. C.—The riot at Beirut will have the effect of keeping the American warships, Brooklyn and San Francisco, at that port until conditions change or more important events require their presence nearer Constantinople.

Two telegraphic reports about the Beirut outbreak were received here. One of them, very brief, was from United States Minister Leishman, and the other was from Admiral Cotton, who sent a much fuller statement. Mr. Leishman's dispatch follows:

"Constantinople.—A riot yesterday at Beirut. Seven Christians killed, several wounded. Two houses Christians pillaged by soldiers. Officer and signalman from Admiral's ship now in consulate. Investigation of conditions in Beirut by flag lieutenant and other officers. Origin of riot not distinct. Sublime Porte claims Beirut now quiet and government force sufficient to insure order. LEISHMAN."

Admiral Cotton's message was in cipher and became so badly mixed in transmission that it could not be fully translated. He says that the trouble was due to religious animosities, and the failure, apparently on the part of the authorities, to prevent crimes. In Admiral Cotton's opinion there are enough Turkish soldiers now at Beirut to control the situation "if properly disposed of."

Copies of messages were telegraphed to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. Whatever action is taken by the Government in the situation in Turkey will be by his direction. The sole purpose of the Administration in sending American warships to Beirut was to give better protection to American interests. It will take no part in the political aspects of the situation.

That the Government does not regard conditions in Turkey as seriously affecting the United States, was indicated by the departure of Secretary Hay from Washington for his summer home on Lake Sunapee, N. H.

50,000 KILLED BY TURKS.

Appalling Reports of Bloodshed in Valayet of Monastir.

Sofia, Bulgaria.—All reports from the Vilayet of Monastir agree in describing the situation as appalling. Between 30,000 and 50,000 Bulgarian inhabitants are believed to have been massacred by the Turks, and every Bulgarian village in the valiyet has been destroyed. At present it is impossible to obtain precise figures. The revolutionary headquarters estimate that 30,000 Bulgarian men, women and children have been killed, while at least the same number of refugees are slowly perishing of hunger.

In official circles these figures are regarded as an underestimate, and officials incline to the belief that the number of the massacred exceeds 50,000. The Turks are apparently determined to exterminate the entire Bulgarian population of the valiyet.

The Macedonian Interior Organization estimates that 150,000 women, children and old men are hiding in the forests of Macedonia. These refugees are said to be dying of starvation by the thousands.

MACEDONIANS GIVE WARNING.

Revolutionists Claim Situation is Desperate and Turks Are Vicious.

London.—If dispatches sent from Sofia and other pro-Macedonian centres to London newspapers are reliable, the struggle in the Balkans is being carried on with Oriental ruthlessness, and the situation of affairs is becoming more and more serious.

The Macedonian Revolutionary Committee decided to send a circular to the Powers warning them that they are contemplating reprisals. In justification they claim that the Turks have made homeless 60,000 persons.

BLEW UP SHIP FOR PRACTICE.

American Invention For Protecting Battleships Given a Costly Test.

Portsmouth, England.—The old battleship Belle Isle was torpedoed here and sank at her moorings. For the purposes of the experiment a section had been constructed on the port side of the Belle Isle representing the side of a modern battleship. This was filled with an American invention which, it was claimed, would prevent a ship from sinking when the hull is penetrated below the water line.

When the vessel was struck a huge column of water enveloped her, she rolled heavily and then settled down with a list to port. The Belle Isle will be raised for further experiments. It is stated the damage done to the ship's bottom is extensive.

WEDDING FOR TITLES

Mrs. Russell Sage Declares It a Blow at National Pride.

Denounces Foreign Marriages Because American Girls Are Led to Forget Their Own Land.

New York City.—"The danger of international marriages—the wedding of our young American girls to titled foreigners—lies not in the possibility of the loveless alliance dictated by ambition nor in the diverting of American wealth, but in the belittling of American traditions," said Mrs. Russell Sage.

"The real danger of the international marriage is in the fact that the bride in her allegiance to another—her husband's country—may forget her own. It is not only a pity, but a reproach, that the children of the men who have done so much to make this country what it is should grow to think more of another land. If an American woman marries a foreigner, English or any other, to be transplanted to his country, to forget her own or to believe that the older civilization, with its many traditions, is deserving of greater pride and affections than her own, she is casting a slur upon us, and if she fails to make her children honor America, to make them love the story of its beginnings, its flag and its national hymns, she is at heart a renegade."

HARD COAL SECRETS HELD UP.

Anthracite Railroads Fail to Report to Secretary Cortelyou.

Washington, D. C.—Officials of the Department of Commerce and Labor and of the Census Office are much concerned over the failure of the anthracite coal-carrying railroads to furnish the detailed report of their operations as provided by the law authorizing the census of 1900. The law stipulated that a statement of the workings of the anthracite and bituminous coal companies should be completed and printed.

The bituminous concerns came to the front with their information without delay, but the anthracite people have remained silent.

Officials are said to be seriously considering the question of proceeding legally against the anthracite companies. The latter are understood to be anxious to take the matter into the courts, to test the publicity feature of the law establishing the Department of Commerce and Labor.

POPE PIUS SEES HIS SISTERS.

Touching Reunion of the Pontiff and Three Relatives.

Rome.—The three sisters of Pius X arrived in Rome after a separation of about six weeks. They were received immediately by Pius, and the reunion was most touching. The sisters tried to kneel, but were prevented from doing so by their brother, who took them in his arms and embraced them. One sister, in a tone of disappointment, said:

"How well you look, brother. You have not needed us, after all."

"I am always your Beppi, but I am doing very well here," the Pontiff replied.

The three sisters are now staying in a convent until an apartment, which is being arranged for them at the San Angelo Bridge, is ready.

THREE ORPHAN GIRLS DROWNED.

Young Women at an Albany Industrial School Tried to Cruise on a Raft.

Albany, N. Y.—Three young women from the St. Joseph Industrial School of this city were drowned in a small pond in St. Agnes's Cemetery.

The girls, four in number, were having an outing. They found some planks and made a raft. The frail thing sank with them in deep water. One girl, Eva Latin, of this city, was rescued. Those drowned were Mary O'Brien, aged nineteen, of Canada; Grace Burns, aged eighteen, of Boston, and Mamie Green, aged eighteen, of this city.

The institution is a foundling and orphan school.

JUDGES FACE 2355 INDICTMENTS.

Enormous Amount of Work Piled Up For Chicago Courts.

Chicago, Ill.—When the several branches of the Criminal Court reconvened for the year, the judges faced a docket of 2355 indictments.

One mathematically-inclined assistant to the State's Attorney computed that with five Courts in session, which is one more than may be expected from precedents, each disposing of five cases daily, it will take nineteen weeks of five days each to clean up the docket. Meanwhile, five Grand Juries would have met and added an aggregate of 1000 to 1500 cases.

Fully one-half the criminals of Chicago succeed in escaping or evading the law.

DANVILLE RIOTORS CONVICTED.

Twelve of Them to Go to the Penitentiary—Two Acquitted.

Danville, Ill.—The jury in the principal jail riot case brought a verdict of guilty against twelve of the defendants.

They are: Winkfield Paker, William Redwine, Horace Murphy, Isaac Newton Slade, Thomas Bell, John Isom, John Walton, John Robertson, Adam Merry, Clement Mobaker, Ol Menessee and Bessie Armstrong.

Two were acquitted, John Kress and Richard Roberts, who turned State's evidence.

The punishment is an indeterminate imprisonment in the penitentiary.

KILL 100,000 IN BALKANS

The Turks Are Deliberately Exterminating the Christians.

ATROCITIES OF SULTAN'S TROOPS

Soldiers Spread Over Monastir to Slaughter the 700,000 Christians—Thousands Are Slain Also in Adrianople—Two Hundred Thousand Persons, Homeless, Starving in the Forests.

Sofia, Bulgaria.—The situation of all the 700,000 Christians in the vilayet of Monastir is desperate.

The Turkish troops are making a clean sweep of the whole Bulgarian element, and are not sparing the other Christians. Despite secret protests of European nations, the Sultan is carrying out unabatingly his savage policy of extermination.

News filters through from Monastir very scantily, but it all tells of towns and villages destroyed, thousands of families massacred, with torture of children and women and other atrocities.

Nearly 200,000 persons are starving to death in the forests, their homes destroyed and their lives in peril from roving bands of soldiery.

It is estimated now that nearly 100,000 have been massacred within the past few weeks in various parts of Macedonia, mostly in Monastir.

Unless there is speedy intervention by civilized nations, it is feared, not only by the revolutionary leaders, but also by Bulgarian Government officials, that all the Christian population of Monastir will be slain.

The Turkish troops are scattered all over the vilayet, and the work of murder, pillage and destruction goes on daily without a sign of cessation.

In the vilayet of Adrianople also the Turkish and Albanian troops are pursuing their usual tactics of burning and plundering the villages, and killing the peasants, instead of making even an attempt to break up the insurgent bands.

The Albanians, especially, are said to be beyond control. At Kostursco the influential beys complained to the officers of the excesses committed by the troops. The officers resented the criticism, and told the soldiers that the beys were friends of the revolutionaries, whereupon the soldiers burned the beys' farms.

The Turks have burned the villages of Almagik and Erikler in the district of Losengrad. They beheaded twenty-two Bulgarians at Almagik in the presence of their families.

Twelve thousand troops are assembled around Malkotonovo, and are engaged in pillaging and burning the villages. The population everywhere is fleeing to the forests and mountains.

All the Turkish population in the district of Losengrad have received arms; even the beys have revolvers.

The Albanian soldiers proceeding from Odrin to Losengrad plundered the villages en route, robbed the churches and burned the village of Norakoj. Another body of Albanians going to Vasiliko, on the Black Sea, was attacked by a band, and is reported to have suffered a loss of 100.

A band led by the insurgent chief Atamasoff was surrounded by Turkish troops at Kokushko. After six hours' fighting the insurgents cut their way through the soldiers by throwing bombs. The Turks lost twenty.

CASTRO TO INVADE COLOMBIA.

9000 Men Sent to Los Andes, on Boundary Line.

Curacoa, Danish West Indies.—The foreign Consuls at Caracas, Venezuela, report that President Castro is making preparations for a new invasion of Colombia. Nine thousand men have been sent to Los Andes, on the boundary of Colombia and Venezuela. Arms and ammunition have been sent every day for a week from La Guayra. Their destination is unknown.

The judges and umpires of the mixed arbitration tribunals in the matter of claims aginst Venezuela, have been subjected to further attacks by the Venezuelan newspapers.

M. Filtz, the umpire for the Belgium claims, who rendered a decision against Venezuela for 11,000,000 francs in the matter of the claims of the company which has the concession for supplying gas and water to the city of Caracas, has been the particular object of President Castro's wrath.

The President has avenged himself by ordering the publication of vile attacks on M. Filtz, who is treated like a highway robber.

Foreign claimants are afraid to present their claims, as a list of all persons so doing is published daily in every paper in the republic and posted everywhere, and they believe the situation is becoming critical.

Man Kicks Another to Death.

In a fight at McDonough, N. Y., Tracy N. Borrows was kicked to death by Frank Gole, whom Borrows had just shot in the neck with a revolver. Borrows had accused Gole of escorting his wife to the Greene County Fair.

Wind Wrecks Circus Tent.

A circus tent was blown down at Anthony, Kan., and 100 persons were hurt. One man may die. Cages containing 200 animals were overturned, but none of the animals escaped.

Destructive Grasshoppers.

Grasshoppers have destroyed the crops of the Picuris Indians in Taos County, New Mexico, and a famine is threatened unless the Government helps them.

TRADE WITH NEW ISLANDS

Uncle Sam Did Round $100,000,000 Worth of Business.

First Opportunity Offered For Accurate Estimate of This Commerce—$5,000,000 in Gold From Alaska.

Washington, D. C.—Commerce between the United States and its non-contiguous territory amounted to over $100,000,000 in the fiscal year just ended. This figure includes about $5,000,000 worth of gold bullion produced in Alaska and brought into the United States. Even excluding this, however, and including only merchandise in the calculation the total amounts to $95,518,000.

This is the first opportunity which has been offered for an accurate measurement and analysis of the commerce between the United States and its non-contiguous territory since the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and Porto Rico. As there was no law providing for the gathering of statistics from the new customs districts a special law was enacted which applied to the case, and the result of the fiscal year's operation is just available. The law, when enacted, was made broad enough to include the statistics of the commerce between Alaska and the ports of the United States, as well as that of Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Guam, the Samoan Islands, etc. The result is indicated by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, as follows:

Shipments from the United State to its non-contiguous territory, 1903	$36,722,941
Receipts of merchandise from non-contiguous territory, 1903	58,894,717
Gold bullion received from Alaska (domestic production)	4,719,579
Total	$100,337,237

While these annual figures are the first of any official nature which the country has had of the commerce with Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands since their annexation, it is practicable to compare these with the figures of the commerce with these islands in any year prior to annexation, because of the fact that commerce with them was always measured and reported when they were foreign territory. This is true also with the Philippines. In regard to Alaska no accurate statistics of the commerce were gathered prior to the last year, but estimates were made for former years, which give a fair basis for comparison. It is practicable, then, to compare the commerce of 1903 with that of 1893, for all of this territory which now has become a part of the United States.

TRICHINOSIS GRIPS HOMBURG.

Two Hundred Persons Have Become Victims of the Epidemic.

Berlin, Germany.—In Homburg and its vicinity 200 persons are suffering from trichinosis.

Trichinosis is a flesh-worn disease, due to a morbid condition, produced by the indigestion of food containing "trichina spirabis" in large quantity. Most of the recorded epidemics in this disease have occurred in Germany. This is attributed to the fact that many Germans eat their meat raw or only partially cooked. The most serious outbreak of the disease, so far as known, occurred in Hettstadt, in 1863, during which 158 persons were affected, of whom twenty-eight died. A slight outbreak occurred in this city in 1864. Homburg is a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, and is nine miles from Frankfort-on-the-Main. It has a population of about 8300 persons.

NEGRO LAD CONFESSES MURDER.

Baltimore Police Clear Recent Mystery by the Arrest of Boy.

Baltimore, Md.—Charles Jones, a negro boy, twelve years old, confessed to the police that he murdered Miss Caroline Link. Miss Link was found in a dying condition in the candy store of her employer early on the morning of August 28. A bloody club was found near her.

The boy said he entered the store to steal taffy, and, finding Miss Link there, struck her twice on the head with a club and ran away.

Prussian Soldiers Robbed in Camp.

The chest containing the silverware of the Thirteenth Regiment of Uhlans, in garrison at Hanover, Prussia, has been robbed of 400 pieces of silver, among them being massive cups, which were gifts of Emperor William. No trace of the burglars has been found.

Killed Son to Save Death Agony.

At Shurz, Nev., an aged Indian named George Sam, unable to witness the sufferings of his young son, who was sick, killed the lad with a shotgun, and then, placing the muzzle of the gun to his own head, discharged the remaining barrel.

Lipton May Challenge Again.

Sir Thomas Lipton, at a dinner given to him in New York City, expressed a determination to challenge again for the America's Cup if a yacht fast enough to beat the Reliance could be built.

Filipino Mob Murders a Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Sutton, of the Philippines constabulary, was murdered by a mob of native policemen, at Cahegao, P. I., a few days ago, while attempting to arrest a policeman for disobedience. His assailants were arrested.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The Treasury Department will have at least $45,000,000 for monetary relief purposes.

The latest indictments in postal fraud cases were made public in Washington, and are regarded by officials as constituting another strong link in the chain of evidence against Machen, and showing the far reaching ramifications of his scheme of "graft."

Postmaster-General Payne reported to President Roosevelt that Miss Todd, postmaster at Greenwood, Del., was removed for offensive partisanship.

Minister Leishman cabled the State Department that an additional kavass or detective force had been stationed at the American Legation.

The first case under the Foreign Pure Food act was the holding up of a cargo of white wine from Bordeaux, in samples of which salicylic was found.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Thomas P. Coates, a customs inspector, and Lieutenant Osborne were sentence at Manila to long terms for misappropriating Government funds.

The Mint Bureau purchased 300,000 ounces of silver for account of Philippine coinage, at an average of 58.27 cents an ounce delivered in San Francisco.

Bandits were reported unusually active in several Philippine provinces.

Many mining concessions have been granted in Porto Rico since American occupation.

DOMESTIC.

President Roosevelt will not attend the autumn manuevres at West Point, Ky. In a dispatch to a local paper Secretary Loeb announces that the invitation cannot be accepted.

By the death of Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, the Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, of Missouri, becomes senior bishop of the Episcopal Church.

The United States Fish Commission's steamer Albatross reached Seattle, Wash., after a two months' successful cruise in Alaskan waters.

The $500 reward offered for the conviction of the assassin of J. B. Marcum in Kentucky will be paid to Sheriff Woodson McCord, of Clark County.

Caught by a falling wall, Dr. William H. Smith was killed at Nashville, Tenn., in a fire that injured eight men and caused a property loss of $125,000.

Work on all the large buildings in Milwaukee, Wis., was resumed, the strike having ended.

Despondency over ill health caused Mrs. Helen Worthington-Purinton to kill herself at Chicago, Ill.

Senator Hoar, in a speech before the Essex Club, near Salem, Mass., said the negro was here to stay, and the race problem must be settled at home, not by sending several millions out of the country.

F. J. Baird was shot from ambush in Springdale township, near Copemish, Mich., by Charles Kortz and fatally wounded. Kortz afterward went to Deer Creek and gave himself up. The men had quarreled over rent.

A gas explosion at Prairie Creek Mine, Hartford, Ark., killed the pit boss and hurt a number of miners.

It is claimed that Governor Peabody, of Colorado, was threatened with assassination, due to his interference with Cripple Creek strike affairs.

Opposed by her father, Miss Cloyetta Brownlow, daughter of the Tennessee Congressman, eloped with Mark E. Pritchett and was married.

Jealousy over an eighteen-year-old squaw led to the murder of John Seepo, of the Indian police at the Iowa Sac and Fox reservation, and Frank Early was charged with the crime.

It was decided by Sir Thomas Lipton that he would sell all the Shamrocks, the first and third to American yachtsmen and the second to a junk dealer.

Colonel Griffith J. Griffith, of Los Angeles, Cal., was arrested in that city upon the charge of having shot his wife in an attempt to kill her.

Joseph Miller, seventy-six years old, formerly of Waynesboro, Pa., was killed by a fall from his wagon at Williamsville, Ill.

In a quarrel, R. H. Burton stabbed his son Jesse to death at Columbus, Ga., and surrendered, claiming self-defense.

Four convicts were shot at the prison at Pratt Mines, Ala., while they were trying to escape, and two may die.

FOREIGN.

The village of Sant Antimo, near Naples, Italy, has been destroyed by fire. One woman was burned to death and twelve persons were injured. All the inhabitants are homeless.

Pope Pius published his first official document, which concerns the fiftieth anniversary of the dogma of the immaculate conception.

Emperor William led 12,000 Prussian horsemen against Saxon rapid fire guns at the army maneuvres, gaining a technical victory.

Both in Bogota and Panama, Colombia, the Isthmian canal treaty is regarded as dead beyond revival, and it is declared the United States might as well turn seriously to Nicaragua.

Advices from Beirut said that Nazim Pacha was making many arrests, and that there was no renewal of the disturbances.

A squadron of French warships at Toulon was ordered to be held ready to sail for the Levant, owing to reports of danger of a massacre at Constantinople.

Further conflicts took place between Turks and insurgents in Macedonia.

Russian Sugar.

According to official returns there were 275 sugar mills in operation in European Russia last year. The beet crop of the country amounted to nearly 9,000,000 tons, while the area under cultivation was 1,310,000 acres. The sugar mills are all situated in the western, central and cis-Vistula provinces of the empire.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Wild Animals in Captivity.

Captivity changes animals' nature. A lion captured when it is full grown will always be treacherous, but lions, tigers, leopards or other carniverous animals that have been born in captivity can be tamed till they are quite as gentle and affectionate as poodle dogs.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Homing Instinct of the Horse.

When Dr. Erwin's possessions were in transit between Oklahoma and Morrill, Kan., last March, a fine Arabian horse was lost from the car. The horse turned up last week at its old home in Oklahoma and was all right.—Kansas City Journal.

$1.00 Big 500-Pound Steel Range Offer.

If you can use the best big 500-pound steel range made in the world, and are willing to have it placed in your own home on three months' free trial, just cut this notice out and send it to SEARS, ROEBUCK & Co., Chicago, and you will receive free by return mail a big picture of the steel range and many other cooking and heating stoves; you will also receive the most wonderful $1.00 steel range offer, an offer that places the best steel range or heating stove in the home of any family; such an offer that no family in the land, no matter what their circumstances may be, or how small their income, need be without the best cooking or heating stove made.

A promoter is generally a financier without any finances.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

There is seldom much profit in prophecies.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

Most of the excuses have already been invented.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

They come high, but we must have 'em—air castles.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES color more goods, per package, than others.

A woman may not believe everything she hears, but she remembers it just the same.

DYSPEPSIA OF WOMEN.

Mrs. E. B. Bradshaw, of Guthrie, Okla., cured of a severe case by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

A great many women suffer with a form of indigestion or dyspepsia which does not seem to yield to ordinary medical treatment. While the symptoms seem to be similar to those of ordinary indigestion, yet the medicines universally prescribed do not seem to restore the patient's normal condition.

Mrs. Pinkham claims that there is a kind of dyspepsia that is caused by derangement of the female organism, and which, while it causes disturbance similar to ordinary indigestion, cannot be relieved without a medicine which not only acts as a stomach tonic, but has peculiar uterine-tonic effects as well.

Thousands of testimonial letters prove beyond question that nothing will relieve this distressing condition so surely as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It always works in harmony with the female system.

Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address Lynn, Mass.

WARE PROPOSES REFORMS

Commissioner Plans to Keep Pensions From the Undeserving.

STEADY DECREASE PREDICTED

In His Annual Report Mr. Ware Declares That the Army Of Unrewarded Veterans Will Cease to Exist in Ten Years — Total Number of Pensioners Now on Government Rolls is 996,545.

Washington, D. C.—The annual report of Mr. Ware, the Commissioner of Pensions, places the total number of pensioners now on the rolls at 996,545, of which 729,356 are soldiers and 267,189 are widows and dependents. Mr. Ware says it is not probable that the roll will again cross the million line, the high water mark having been reached a year ago. Five of the pensioners are on the roll on account of the War of the Revolution, 1116 on account of the War of 1812, 4734 on account of Indian wars and 13,874 on account of the Mexican War. The great bulk of the roll is as follows:

Civil War—Invalids, 703,456; widows, 248,390. Spanish War—Invalids, 9200; widows, 3662. Regular establishment—Invalids, 9170; widows, 2938. The roll shows a net loss of 2901 pensioners in the year. Out of a total of 304,809 applications on hand in the year, 130,109 were admitted and 113,794 were rejected. The average annual value of each pension is now $133. The annual amount of the Spanish War pension roll has reached $1,765,310.

Commissioner Ware recommends laws forfeiting the pension, or right to pension, of any man convicted in court of an infamous crime; prohibiting the giving the pensions to women who marry soldiers after the soldiers become old pensioners, and a different method of examining applicants for pensions, stamping the present system as uncertain, expensive, unsatisfactory and causing an enormous amount of political friction. Mr. Ware suggests boards of experts, under Civil Service rules, which should go from place to place on fixed days, making examinations and receiving testimony regarding the condition of applicants and making reports thereon. He also recommends a law providing for superannuated clerks, vigorously urging some law of retirement and provision. Mr. Ware says that the bureau has gained on the current work 100,000 cases in the last two years.

An interesting historical analysis of pension figures shows that the actual total of disbursements in pensions on account of the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, Indian wars, the Mexican War, the Civil War and the war with Spain was $3,038,623,590. It is estimated that $16,000,000 was paid in pensions for disabilities and deaths due to military and naval service in the wars of 1812 and with Mexico and in the time of peace before the Civil War, making the payments of pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and of the regular military and naval establishments since the close of the Civil War, and their widows, children and dependent relatives, amount to $2,862,240,400.

The cost of the pension system per capita of population for 1903 is given as $1.75. The system, according to Commissioner Ware, was the greatest as a burden to the people of the United States in 1893. Since that time it has shrunk from $2.24 to $1.32 per $1000 of of taxable wealth, and in ten years, he says, the burden will cease to be noticed. Mr. Ware estimates that the unpensioned survivors of the Civil War, exclusive of deserters, are, in round numbers, 200,000, and says that this unknown army is meeting with disease and misfortune to such an extent that it is applying for pensions at the rate of over 14,000 a year. In ten years, he predicts, the unknown army will have ceased to be a factor.

WALKOUT DUE TO EARTHQUAKES.

Miners Feared Explosions in Coeur d'Alene Property.

Gem, Idaho.—All miners employed at the Frisco mine, one of the leading producers of the Coeur d'Alene district, walked out a few days ago, and the mine is closed. The men are afraid to work in the mine because of explosions and earthquake shocks.

The trouble seems to be below the 1800-foot level, where some peculiar force keeps up a continual bombardment, hurling rocks from slope to drift. Explosions are felt in town, and are taken by many for earthquakes. Mining engineers say the explosions are caused by cracking rock.

CHILD SHOT BY GRANDFATHER.

Man Thought Lad Was a Squirrel—Boy Died in His Arms.

Lancaster, Pa.—Major J. M. Riddle, one of the proprietors of the Lancaster Review; his son, J. M. Riddle, Jr., and his grandson, Robert Mackorell, eight years old, were hunting squirrels in Chester County, when the Major fired at what he supposed was a squirrel. On approaching the object of his aim he found his grandson dying, the boy having received the entire load.

When Major Riddle reached him the boy exclaimed: "Grandpa, you have shot me!" He died in his grandfather's arms on the way to a spring.

Balfour, President of Scientists.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science, in session at Southport, England, elected Premier Balfour to be President of the meeting to be held in 1904 in Cambridge, and decided to meet in 1905 in South Africa.

FINE CROPS ARE CERTAIN

Monthly Report of the Department of Agriculture Issued.

Corn Yield Will Be the Second Largest in the Country's History and Wheat Third Largest.

Washington, D. C. — The Government's monthly crop report shows the condition of corn on September 1 was 80.1, as compared with 78.7 on August 1, 1903; 84.3 on September 1, 1902; 51.7 on September 1, 1901, and a ten-year average of 79.3.

The average condition at harvest of winter and spring wheat combined was 74.7, against 80.0 on September 1, 1902; 82.8 on September 1, 1901, and a ten-year average of 78.3.

The average condition of the oat crop on September 1, was 75.7, against 79.5 on August 1, 1903; 87.2 on September 1, 1902; 72.1 on September 1, 1901, and a ten-year average of 80.6.

The average condition of barley on September 1 was 82.1, against 83.4 on August 1, 1903; 89.7 on September 1, 1902; 83.8 on September 1, 1901, and a ten-year average of 82.2.

The average condition of rye on September 1 was 84.1, against 87.2 one month ago; 90.2 on September 1, 1902; 84.9 on September 1, 1901, and a ten-year average of 85.5.

The average condition of buckwheat on September 1 was 91.0, against 93.9 one month ago; 86.4 on September 1, 1902; 90.9 on September 1, 1901, and a ten-year average of 84.4.

The average condition of potatoes on September 1 was 83.3, against 87.2 one month ago; 89.1 on September 1, 1902; 52.2 on September 1, 1901, and a ten-year average of 76.0.

The average condition of tobacco on September 1 was 83.4, against 82.9 one month ago, and 85.1 on July 1, 1903.

New York City.—J. C. Brown, statistician of the Produce Exchange, interprets the Government crop report to mean that the corn crop, about which there has been so much anxiety in Wall Street, will reach the enormous aggregate of 2,289,900,000 bushels, or the second largest corn crop in the history of the country. From the same averages he predicts that the wheat crop will amount to 669,841,000 bushels, the third largest in the history of the country. The greatest corn crop in the country's history was harvested last year, but it was only 234,648,312 bushels larger than that anticipated by Mr. Brown this year.

All this is exceedingly good news to the bulls of Wall Street. The recent bull movement in Atchison was based on the hope that the corn crop would turn out well. The discouraging reports from the West appear to have been canards.

CONSUMPTION IN TENEMENTS.

Appalling Statistics Gathered in One New York Block.

New York City.—The Tuberculosis Committee of the Charity Organization Society has been inspecting the tenement houses and collecting statistics of consumption.

Ernest Poole, a member of the committee, accompanied Health and Tenement Inspectors through the block bounded by Cherry, Catharine, Hamilton and Market streets, which is known as "The Lung Block," and one of the most crowded in the city, between 1890 and 1900 the population having increased sixty-five per cent. In his report Mr. Poole says:

"Of 265 consumption cases reported in the block (in nine years) 104 came from six old tenements alone. There is one, called the 'Ink Pot,' in which live 140 people, twenty-three being babies. Here I found one man sick with the plague in the front house, two more in the rear and one of these had a young wife and four children. Here in nine years alone twenty-six cases have been reported. One room in the house has a record of five deaths in seven years from consumption."

MANY CRAFT LOST WITH CREWS.

More Than Fifty Serious Accidents Caused by Gale in England.

London. — Although details of the havoc wrought by the storm which raged over the British Isles are incomplete, reports show it was general. It is feared the loss of life is much greater than was supposed. Lloyds reports more than fifty serious casualties to shipping. All sorts of vessels were caught, and many foundered, several with their entire crews. A great number of minor craft is believed to be lost and bodies continue to be washed ashore.

The gale came suddenly from the southwest and had a velocity at times of seventy-two miles an hour. This continued for several hours. All the coast towns suffered, and the agricultural sections in the interior report incalculable damage, owing to the late harvest. The hop gardens of Kent have been ruined, and in many places the valleys of the Thames and the Severn are submerged, quantities of sheep and cattle being drowned.

For some time telegraphic communication was completely stopped.

WANTS A DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

American Mining Congress Wishes Representation in Cabinet.

Lead, S. D.—Adoption of a constitution and by-laws, adoption of a resolution asking the United States Congress to pass a law for the establishment of a department of mines and mining, with a representative in the President's Cabinet, and the reading of a letter from Senator Morgan, of Alabama, in response to an invitation from Secretary Mahon to address the congress, were the features of the proceedings of the American Mining Congress.

When a difference of opinion arises it is sometimes wise to split the difference.

The crook can easily make a name for himself by adopting an alias.

Zambesi Trade.

Ivory, hippopotamus teeth, rhinoceros horns, oilseeds, nuts, beans, rubber and wax are now the principal exports from the Chinde district of the Zambesi River.

FALL KIDNEY CHILLS.

With the chilling air of fall comes an extra tax on weak kidneys.—It's the time Doan's Kidney Pills are needed—now recognized the world over as the chief Kidney and Bladder remedy.

Aching backs are eased. Hip, back, and loin pains overcome. Swelling of the limbs and dropsy signs vanish. They correct urine with brick dust sediment, high colored, pain in passing, dribbling, frequency, bed wetting. Doan's Kidney Pills remove calculi and gravel. Relieve heart palpitation, sleeplessness, headache, nervousness, dizziness.

DEERFIELD, IND.—"It was called rheumatism. I could get no relief from the doctors. I began to improve on taking Doan's sample and got two boxes at our druggists, and, although 68 years of age, I am almost a new man. I was troubled a good deal with my water—had to get up four and five times a night. That trouble is over with and once more I can rest the night through. My backache is all gone, and I thank you ever so much for the wonderful medicine, Doan's Kidney Pills."

JNO. H. HUBER, President, Ridgeville, Indiana, State Bank.

NAME.....

P. O.....

STATE.....

For free trial box, mail this coupon to Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. If above space is insufficient, write address on separate slip.

BAXTER SPRINGS, KANSAS.—"I received the free sample of Doan's Kidney Pills. For five years I have had much pain in my back, which physicians said arose from my kidneys. Four boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills have entirely cured the trouble. I think I owe my life to these pills, and I want others to know it." SADIE DAVIS, Baxter Springs, Kans.

FALMOUTH, VA.—"I suffered over twelve months with pain in the small of my back. Medicines and plasters gave only temporary relief. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me." F. S. BROWN, Falmouth, Va.

Charming Japanese Children.

Nowhere are children more considered than in Japan. Their parents are devoted to them, and are constantly with them, carrying them about, watching and joining in their games, and apparently never so happy as when with them. Other people's children also come in for a large share of attention, and fathers seem to have as much pride in their offspring as mothers.

It is amusing on a fine morning, about six o'clock, to see half a dozen men sitting on a low wall, each with one or two little children whom he plays with and pets. The little folks are led to show off their cleverness, and, judging from appearances, they form the main interest of their fond elders.

One would imagine that with so much petting children must be spoilt and disagreeable. The contrary is the case, the children of Japan being the most well-behaved and charming little people in the world.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

The Weight of Ice.

In order that consumers may determine whether or not they are receiving the correct weight of ice a very good method to employ, next to weighing the ice itself, is to measure it very carefully with reference to its length, breadth and thickness, and then compute the weight by the following method: We know in the first place that one cubic foot of water weighs 62.5 pounds, under ordinary conditions, and that the weight of any volume of ice is just ninety-two one-hundredths as much as the weight of the same volume of water. Therefore, one cubic foot of ice weighs ninety-two one-hundredths as much as the same volume of water. This equals .92 times 62.5, or 57.5 pounds. Hence to determine the weight of the ice take the product of the three dimensions, divide by 1728 (since there are 1728 cubic inches in a cubic foot) and multiply by 57.5. The result will be the weight of ice in pounds.—New York World.

Sporting Meteorology.

"On the car the other day I overheard a short dialogue conducted certainly under cross purposes," said Will Henniger. "An old gentleman, somewhat hard of hearing, sat by me. A young fellow came in and, referring to the prevailing Little Rock summer mania, said:

"'Well, we won.'

"'Yes, pretty warm,' assented the old gentleman.

"'Eight to one,' continued the youth, referring to the score.

"'Worse than that, 92,' the old man gave answer, referring as before to the weather.

"Then the young man changed his seat and found more congenial companions with whom to discuss the ball game."—Arkansas Gazette.

Even the blind beggar may have an eye for business. N. Y.—38

Black Hair

"I have used your Hair Vigor for five years and am greatly pleased with it. It certainly restores the original color to gray hair. It keeps my hair soft."—Mrs. Helen Kilkenny, New Portland, Me.

Ayer's Hair Vigor has been restoring color to gray hair for fifty years, and it never fails to do this work, either.

You can rely upon it for stopping your hair from falling, for keeping your scalp clean, and for making your hair grow.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Liver Pills

That's what you need; something to cure your biliousness, and regulate your bowels. You need Ayer's Pills. Vegetable; gently laxative. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mas

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use **BUCKINGHAM'S DYE**

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THE WRECK OF THE QUEEN.

BY A. GREEN.

The Great Lakes, which form the northern boundary of several states, see enacted on their generally tranquil waters some of the most disastrous shipwrecks. Residents of the many beautiful lake-side cities remember with a thrill of horror the night which the Queen, a large schooner, was dashed to destruction on the piles near the city of Cleveland, Ohio. It was late in the month of October. Lake navigation had practically closed for the season but the owners of the Queen found their boat on the wrong side of the lake, and relying on the season keeping open long enough for her to get through to her home port, she was loaded with coal and started for her winter quarters. The weather is a very uncertain quantity along these lakes, while the probability is that boats can run late in October and, indeed, sometimes November weather is all right for short runs. There is danger, however, of sudden squalls of such severity that the best shipmasters prefer to stay in port rather than risk their lives and fortunes on such treacherous waters. The weather had taken a sudden and decided change from sunshine and brisk, bracing air to dark, lowering crouds and strong northwest winds which sung a tune of no very pleasant metre. Far out in the lake could be seen the white caps as they seemed to be chasing each other in their maddening race toward the shore. The sea-gulls with long graceful swirls hovering in the trough of the waves until one would think they were certain to be engulfed as the giant wave tossed the water far in the air, sending the spray many feet ahead, to be gathered up to add strength to the next effort, with a peculiar scream known to those familiar with this beautiful bird, as the gulls' storm cry, it would sweep from under the deluge with seemingly renewed vigor and drop into the next trough, thus showing where it best liked to glide.

The few vessels which were near the port hurried to shelter when the storm was seen coming. The Queen was too far out to attempt to run for the harbor. Well the captain knew that there was danger in trying to get into port at such a time, and safety was only to be had in the open lake away from any obstruction. The lakes are looked on as small bodies of water and they are indeed small as compared to the great Atlantic but the fact is one which only needs to be seen once to be thoroughly established that a rough sea on these small lakes means everything that the word rough implies.

The Queen was a well-built vessel, and for a time rode through the tossing water as majestically as if a mid-summer breeze was filling her main top-sail and everything was "snug," as the jolly tar expresses it. All sails had been furled and all hands to quarter waiting the passing of the tempest. The mariner in vain tried to get his bearings. The vessel plunged and amid the rain coming down in torrents and the lightning flashing and peals of thunder which seemed to jar every timber in the ship, all hands would have been glad to be snug in port. The skipper, being an old sailor, knew what danger was lurking near the shore, and every effort was made to keep the good ship headed in the right direction as her only safety was to outride the gale. Considerable water found its way to the hold of the ship and the pumps had to be kept going. The men all realized the importance of this and worked with a will, which showed their interest in the matter. The pilot at the wheel with two helpers had lashed themselves in position, and nobly they struggled to keep the helm in the proper direction, heading away from the dangerous shore. Heavier grew the sea and more dashing the rain, pouring in torrents on the ship's deck and running in a constant stream into the under part of the vessel; harder and harder grew the work of the men at the pumps. Dispair began to show on the countenances of the sailor boys as they took their turns at the pumps and by the indicator would discover that the water, instead of growing less, was gaining despite their efforts to keep it from filling the vessel's hold, and so making it much harder to control. Suddenly all was thrown into consternation by the vessel swinging around in her course and dropping into the trough of the sea. This at any time was a bad position to be in and especially so when a storm was raging and the hold of the ship half full of water. All was darkness and such darkness as can only be found under similar circumstances and not to be described. In vain the captain tried to be heard above the roar of the tempest: "The elements seem determined on the destruction of the noble Queen." To the amazement and horror of all it was found that the helm had been broken off by the force of the storm and they were at the mercy of the waves. This in such a storm meant almost certain death, as the ship was sure to drift to the shore and be dashed against the piles which run for miles along the beech to break the waves and protect the shore. These piles are heavy timbers driven into the bottom of the lake about one hundred feet from the shore all along the water front of the city. In time of a storm it is not an unusual thing to see this barrier completely covered by the waves, but not to the depth which would enable a vessel to pass over them. If, indeed, they should be, the vessel would only meet as bad a fate by being driven on the beech and there broken to pieces by the action of the angry water.

All on board the fated schooner knew well the danger which awaited them. The rain became less violent and the clouds burst and scattered before the strong wind, which was a sign to the now almost despairing sailors that the storm would soon pass and the danger be over, but the worst was yet to come and they were all horrified to see by the dim light of the early dawn that they were much nearer the shore than any of them anticipated and the piles which all knew meant destruction to the good ship, was in close proximity. While all were terrified at what seemed to them certain death to perhaps all on board the ship, preparation was at once made by the crew to launch the lifeboats. This, in such a stormy sea, was no small matter and one which while being done quickly must also be done correctly. The first mate under many risks to his own life and of those who were helping him, succeeded in getting the davits on which one of the boats was fastened in proper shape for launching and it was soon full waiting a favorable opportunity to get clear of the lurching craft. She second mate had been firing the distress gun. The sound was a signal to all who lived within hearing of it to hasten to the lake shore and well they knew that a vessel was in sore need of help when the gun was made used of. The memory of this and similar incidents of frequent occurrance are stamped indellibly on the minds of those who live near those lakes.

At this time there had not been established the efficient life saving stations along the northern lakes which are now in operation, and indeed this service was comparatively in its infancy along the ocean beeches which bound our great nation, but which are now equipped with a corps of life savers whose valiant efforts along this line of service are a credit to themselves and the nation which employs such a vast army of nature's noblemen in this all important and humane work.

Hundreds of men and boys lined the hills along the lake shore, and all were willing and anxious to do something to save those on the struggling ship. In the dim morning light with the sharp biting wind blowing fifteen knots an hour it was necessary to keep moving. The men would go down the bank to the water's edge, the boys following as far as they were allowed. The banks at this point were clay of a dark grey color, worn into ditches of varied depths by the surface water finding its way to the lake. Over these places the crowd would have to jump and frequently the crevices would be filled with a wiggling mass of humanity, caused by one or more falling into a ditch, as the clay was slippy beyond the ordinary on account of the rain and the spray from the tempestuous lake.

John Fay, a young mill hand who was known to the many employees of the large mill near by as one, if not the best, catcher at at the rolls in the mill which made strap iron, and also as a great lad to swim, suggested that he would swim out to the Queen with a rope and thus establish a line of rescue from the now almost destroyed vessel. All thought it meant death to attempt to reach the ship through such angry waters, but all on shore knew that the vessel would soon be pounded to pieces on the great logs of which the breakwater was made and the crew in all probability drowned, as they would be on the outside of the piles and no opening was near even if they could see where to swim to it. A rope was procured and with a "God speed" from all, the daring young man jumped into the cold, angry water only to be thrown back with great violence upon the shore. Again and again he pushed himself out into the waves, remaining on his feet as long as possible and throwing his whole strength into the leap that he hoped would enable him to start toward the doomed ship. At last he gained enough headway to get clear of the rush of water which comes as the waves breaks on the shore line, and little by little he gained against the strong current running shoreward. One moment a mere dot in the trough between two mountainous waves, the next completely hid from sight as the wave passed over him, and if by chance he was carried on top of the wave his body was tossed as a cork over into the trough of the next one, the crowd straining every nerve to follow the daring swimmer. Breathlessly was watched each stroke of his arm and every movement of his head as he tossed about in the raging water as nearer and nearer he drew. Now almost within reach of the hawser which hung dangling from the fated vessel's side, now thrown many feet away by force of the waves in their seemingly determined efforts to prevent him reaching the doomed craft. Would he be dashed to death against the side of the ship? Would his errand of mercy be repaid by his entrance into eternity? Such an experience can only be realized, not described, but suffice to say that the brave lad reached the ship and the rescue rope was used to save all on board the doomed craft. Man after man as rapidly as possible was landed on the shore, the captain and young Fay coming last. Daylight showed the noble Queen a total wreck—her sides pounded in, rigging gone, and indeed the once beautiful boat was a disgauntled hull. Tons of coal were washed up on the lake shore, all seemingly shaped alike. No corners could be found on any of it, all had been ground round and smooth by the water.

For several months all the unemployed people in the neighborhood were coal gatherers. John Fay was well rewarded by the owners of the Queen for his manly and dangerous trip. A beautiful gold watch, with an inscription telling of his bravery, was presented to him and the Government awarded him a medal as a life saver.

From among the sons of toil employed in those great iron mills along the beautiful lakes of the north can be found a legion of such men as John Fay, ever ready to prove their true-heartedness by their deeds of kindness, humanity and bravery. This incident is one of many happenings in our great land, proving beyond controversy that truth is greater than fiction. The realities of life can and do furnish far more material for thought than the imagination of all our writers could produce.

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSIONS.

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September 4 and 18, and October 2 and 16 are the remaining dates for the popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Washington and Baltimore, via Pennsylvania Railroad. On these dates the special train will leave Washington at 8.00 A. M., Baltimore 9.05 A. M., York 10.45 A. M., Harrisburg 11.40 A. M., Millersburg 12.20 P. M., Sunbury 12.58 P. M., Williamsport 2.20 P. M., Lock Haven 3.08 P. M., Renovo 3.55 P. M., Emporium Junction 5.05 P. M., arriving Niagara Falls at 9.45 P. M.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at $10.00 from Washington and Baltimore; $9.35 from York; $10.00 from Littlestown; $10.00 from Oxford, Pa., $9.35 from Columbia; $8.50 from Harrisburg; $10.00 from Winchester, Va.; $7.80 from Altoona; $7.30 from Tyrone; $6.45 from Bellefonte; $5.10 from Ridgway; $6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkesbarre; $5.75 from Williamsport, and at proportionate rates from principal points. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo within limit of ticket returning.

The special trains of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion running through to Niagara Falls. An extra charge will be made for parlor-car seats.

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For descriptive pamphlet, time of connecting trains, and further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

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